HENNESSY'S
THREE
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,068—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 7 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500		
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	ORIENTAL	5761	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500		
26th "	ORIENTAL	5281	AUSTRALIA	6401
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6510
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903		
7th May	PENINSULAR	5731	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st "	ORIENTAL	5761	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship via the connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly regularly on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, 31st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS on SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	5,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 15

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

*Will call at Karachi. †Will call at Aden

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 50.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 493. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Brindisi, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A STEAMER			29th Feb. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Scarpa House 44, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 8th Jan., 1904, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Jan., 1904, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th Jan., 1904, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebande Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.
S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th January, at 10 a.m.

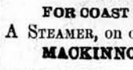
FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 26th January, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA
A STEAMER, on or about 16th Jan., 1904.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th January, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

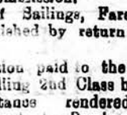
(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)
JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	..	300	..
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	600
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
	C. RYDAL HALL	5200	Foste Curtis	10th Jan.
	A. PRIME	3389	F. M'Kay	11th Jan.
	C. WORSLEY HALL	3489	Jones	21st Jan.
	A.C. CITY of ATHENS	8000	Wilson	3rd Feb.
	B. MERTON HALL	6709	Prowse	10th Feb.
	C. ASTON HALL	4950	McFee	24th Feb.
	A. CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	4th Mar.
	A. CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley	13th Mar.
	A. CITY of VENICE	5200	Knight	24th Mar.
	C. CREWE HALL	4293	Browne	30th Mar.
	A. PROME	3589	F. M'Kay	5th Apl.
	C. HADDON HALL	6200	A. Buck	20th Apl.
	A. CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	30th Apl.
	B. MERTON HALL	6703	Prowse	13th May
	C. EDEN HALL	6200	Haddy	25th May
	B. CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.
For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SONS AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
HIROSHIMA MARU	3284	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	29th Jan.
KINSHIU MARU	3514	T. Harrison	31st Jan.	5th Feb.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	1403	K. Kori	15th Feb.	27th Feb

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,680	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1904
R. RUBATTINO	4,590	M. Saporiti	13th Feb. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,680	O. Canepa	12th Mar. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 175
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850 : 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Boisito	17th Jan. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road.

ARTISTIC WEDDING PRESENTS.

		Rs.	a.
762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons ; Louis XV Style, in case	48	0
1147	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	35	0
1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	65	0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	85	0
1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
27-415	Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case	135	0
28-475	Set of three Cut Glass Scent Bottles with Silver Tops, in Silver, Gold Gilt ART NOUVEAU Frame, in case	120	0

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR TABLE OR PERSONAL USE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
MADE OF THE
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 2/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/4 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 7th January, 1904.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	2,985	Oswald	16th Jan., 1904.
SULTAN	2,884	Pens	2/th Jan., "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 30th December, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY RACES,
THE NOTED HOUSE FOR
SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches,
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars, 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE POPULAR RESORT.
GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY Who wish to ENJOY A GOOD MEAL, are recommended to try our BREAKFAST, TIFFIN or DINNER, (Table d'Hote or A la Carté) Served at ANY HOUR of the DAY Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Oysters.
GREEN'S for Bacon and Hams.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON, CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE
MEN-O'-WARS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, Muscatel Raisins, and Naples Figs.
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in
WEDDING, CHRISTENING
AND
BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,
Made fresh on the Premises.
All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
LIMITED SEASON ONLY.

COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11TH.

DIRECT FROM AMERICA.

After a Brilliant and most successful season of 5 weeks at Calcutta.

MR. M. B. LEAVIT

PRESENTS THE

Celebrated and World Famed

LEE AND ZANCIG

PSYCHOLOGICAL SENSATION.

The Marvellous entertainment which has mystified and delighted thousands in Europe, America, South Africa and India.

PROFESSOR SYLVIAN, A LEE.

The World Famed Psychologist is celebrated among Scientists for his amazing power over the mind and will of others in sensational and surprising tests,

THE MYSTERIOUS ZANCIGS.

(Professor and Madame ZANCIG)

hey possess in the fullest degree the inexplicable gift of

TELEPATHY

OR

THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE.

The Wife's thought is borne by some mysterious agency simultaneously with its conception in the Brain of her Husband, and "vice versa," two souls with but a single thought.

MARCONI OUTDONE.

Press and Public unite in proclaiming, this Entertainment the most REMARKABLE and SENSATIONAL ever WITNESSED in the East.

NOTE POPULAR PRICES.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
Do. Back Seats ..... „ 2
Gallery ..... „ 1

Plan and Booking now open at SOUNDY & Co.

DOORS OPEN 9 P. M. COMMENCE, 9-30 P. M.,,
Carriages 11, 30. P. M.

A STARTLING SENSATION!

ON THURSDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 14TH,

PROFESSOR LEE will be a HYPNOTIZED SUBJECT to SLEEP for 24 HOURS, he will then be placed for FREE EXHIBITION. The Place to be advertised in the DAILY PAPERS. He will then be awakened at the Institute on FRIDAY NIGHT.

PROFESSOR LEE is the only living Hypnotist that has ever accomplished this Marvellous Miracle.

T. P. A. MEASUREMENTS.—PONIES REQUIRING T. P. A. Certificates must be at the BOMBAY STABLE CO's STABLES, at 10 A.M., on SUNDAY, 10th inst.

T. P. A. fee Rs. 10 must paid to me before Measurement or sent with the Syce.

D. N. GRAHAM,
Hon. Sec. Polo.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 P. M. on MONDAY the eleventh day of January 1904 for the erection of fifty mat huts each consisting of ten rooms 16' X 16' each and standing on a plinth 18" above ground level with water supply and Latrine Accommodation complete.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc. may, on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3 Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4 The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,

E. WALROND BRYANT, M. Inst. C. E.
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay 5th January 1904

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE.

No. 16.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Storekeeper General, Supply and Transport, at Bombay, up to 12 noon, for contract as specified below.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer up to 4 o'clock P.M., before the date of opening of Tenders, except Sundays and Holidays.

No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer on payment of Rupee one for each Tender Form.

Description of Articles.	Stations where required.	Estimated requirements. From	To	Amount of Earnest money.	Date on which Tenders will be received.
Indian Manufactured Sugar for Rations and Hospital.	For delivery at the different stations named in the Tender Form.	As provided for in the Schedule.	31st March 1905.	As provided for in the Tender Form.	3rd February 1904.
Indian Manufactured Sugar for the Quetta District.	Quetta				
Indian Manufactured Sugar for the Sind District.	Karachi				
Indian Manufactured Sugar for the Aden District.	Aden				
	Bombay				
Indian Manufactured Sugar for Poona, Mhow, Bombay, Deesa and Nagpore Districts.	Delivered at stations concerned or at Bombay.				
Indian Manufactured Sugar for all the stations in the Command delivered at	Bombay				

C. H. BEVILLE, Major,
Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport,

Office of the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport Bombay, 18th December, 1903.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY the 25 January 1904, at 3 p m at the Registered Office of the Company No 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business viz :—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance sheet for the year ending 30th June 1903.

2nd—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To appoint Auditors for the year 1903-1904 and to fix their remuneration, and to confirm the appointment of Mr Devidass Vithuldass as auditor in the place of Mr K. M. Shroff deceased.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th January 1904.

N B—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be closed from 11th to 25th January 1904 both days inclusive.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December, 1903, and 15th January 1904 the undersigned will be glad to ISSUE TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates :—

FIRST CLASS RETURN ..... Rs. 60
SECOND CLASS RETURN ..... „ 30

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, B. B. & C. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

Crest correctly Engraved	from Rs.	6 0
Crest and Motto	„	8 0
Crest and Monogram	„	10 0
Monograms only	„	5 0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	„	2 8
Address Two Lines, any style	„	4 8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	2 0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards :—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	3 0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards :—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	2 0

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, to registered share-holders on 31st December, 1903.

By Order of the Board.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th January 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 8th, to FRIDAY the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th January, 1904.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	16,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„	403,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives sums for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„	15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances
at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TROPICAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Cleansing Cooling, Invigorating. For renewing and restoring the Hair, promoting the Growth. Per bottle Rs. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 43, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOUND a FOX TERRIER DOG, Muzzle and part of head black and tan, black patch on tail with white tip. Apply to COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a third-class ENGINEER for the Mofussil to work in a small Ice Factory. Good Salary. Apply to "No. 229D" Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

HEAD READER WANTED, from 1st February, for an Anglo-Indian Paper. Must be well experienced and Steady. Apply with Copies of testimonials to Box No. "247," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PLATINOGRAPH ENLARGEMENT.—Highest quality of work.—DEVARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Medows Street, Bombay.

WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as he takes SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL that life is worth living. Rs. 2-4—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.—NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is NOW OPEN to the Public. A FREE ART EXHIBITION and one of the interesting sights of Bombay. A visit earnestly solicited, which is sure to give you satisfaction.—Tata New Building, Hornby Road, Top Floor, Lift available.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

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INTENDING CANDIDATES for the CLARK'S CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION, to be held in March, 1904, please apply to Mr. S. B. BILLIMORIA, Local Secretary, 16, Church Gate Street, before the 9th January, 1904.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 36 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" etc, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS ready laid for Panchgani and Mahableshwar at very Moderate Rates. Also first class Rubber Tyred Landaus and Victorias with good Horses, for use at Poona. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomed Dak Supplier to H. E. the Governor, Main Street, Poona.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Hunt, at Rs. 6-5-2 per case, at Bandora.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—DURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 53, Esplanade Rd.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routs to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Vendors.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c. &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA: A most Valuable Remedy in Habitual Constipation, possessing tonic laxative properties. It builds up and establishes a regular habit. Per bottle Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL, SAND, TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 0—1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0—2 gallons, Rs. 17-0 nett. No. 1—3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2—4 gallons Rs. 30-0 nett.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

Specially for

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies.

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay ... ... Rs. 11 a. 0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post 3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. 5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.

(NOT IN PLIES)

An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India

— IS —

PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY ONE OF THE BEST DRIVING BELTS,

It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.

"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.

LARGE STOCKS HELD.

ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

AGENTS: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

REMEMBER:—

DR. MAJOR'S WORLD FAMED ELECTRO SARSAPARILLA

FOR HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY AND BEAUTY OF MANKIND.

COMMANDS THE LARGEST SALE OF ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS.

THE BEST Blood-purifier, alterative and health insurer known,—approved and endorsed by eminent medical professors and authorities in the civilized world, as the only safe, sure and permanent cure for the following among other diseases :—

Eruptions, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Sores, Rheumatism, Gout, Obstinate Skin Diseases, Catarrh, Erysipelas, General Debility, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Acidity, Costiveness, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains, Swellings of the Joints, and all other cases of impurity of the blood arising from whatever cause.

Sufferers from any or more of the above diseases or their various distressing and concomitant symptoms need no longer despair, even when the best medical authorities have pronounced their cases to be past all hope of recovery, when they can get themselves safely and permanently cured at home by a course of

MAJOR'S ELECTRO-SARSAPARILLA.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique and in bringing back to a doomed life youth's vigour and cheer—

DR. MAJOR'S ELECTRO-SARSAPARILLA

Is unrivalled and unequalled by any other similar preparation. It is free from all injurious ingredients, and acts like a charm and miracle on the human system, so much so that a few minutes after taking a dose the patient feels cheerful and refreshed. To a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, will quicken hunger, remove constipation, and stand as a safeguard against the attack of fever and all blood diseases even when exposed to prompting causes for them.

A trial will convince every one of its power and efficacy. Every dose is worth a guinea. Price per bottle Rs. 2; 3 bottles, Rs. 5-8; ½ dozen (complete course of treatment) Rs. 10-8.

WHAT OTHERS THINK.

1. From H. H. Raja Sir Sudhal Deo Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of Bamra, C. P.—"I can confidently say the your Electro-Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and is one of the best medicines for—"
2. From H. H. Maharaja Hari Har Mardaraj Deo Bahadur, at Kallikote.—"I freely thank Dr. Major for his invention (Electro-Sarsaparilla) which is a sure specific for purifying blood and curing all diseases arising from poverty or impurity of blood."
3. From H. H. the Raja Bahadur of Bodh, "Orisa—." Your Sarsa is, I find, more efficacious than others. I have tried."
4. From H. H. Raja Gour Chandra Deo, Feudatory Chief of Rairakhol.—"I have tried your Sarsaparilla and derived good effect."
5. From Dr. Surjya K. Sarbadhicari Rai Bahadur, President, Medical Board, Calcutta.—"I tried the phials of Sarsaparilla and found it useful to some of my patients suffering from impurities of the blood."
6. From Col. G. L. Walker, I. M. S., Prof., Medical College, Madras.—"I can recommend it most highly.
7. From H. H. Maharajah Dalganjan Sing Deo, Feudatory Chief of the Patna State.—"As a sincere admirer of Dr. Major's Electro-Sarsaparilla after having seen its marvellous effect in an obstinate case in my family, I feel no hesitation to thank you for the good that you have done to suffering humanity by publishing it, As a mark however insignificant of my appreciation of the worthy and efficacy of your Electro-Sarsaparilla I have the pleasure to hand you a Gold Medal, which I hope you will kindly accept as a token of my good wishes."

NUMEROUS UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

CAN BE HAD ONLY OF

W. MAJOR & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—12, Wellington Street, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	£500,000
RESERVE FUND ...	£475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Kurrachee.
Karachee,	Rangoon,	Nuwara Eliya,	Mombasa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moulton City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent, per annum.
2 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 60 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 190 .

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 17,75,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent, per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	5,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the principal Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent.

5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 77, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.
On account and risk of the first order Mr. Dhunjishaw Cawasji Jodhpurwala,—
1 bicycle lamps, 2 cycle locks and 9 saddles,
By order of the consigned and on account and risk of the concerned,—

EX. S.S. "Coromandel."

L. D. 15 cases each 4 dozen tins tall pink salmon.
D. O. 25 cases each 4 dozen tins tall red salmon.
D. O. 10 cases each 4 dozen tins tall pink salmon.
B. N. 15 cases each 4 dozen tins tall red salmon.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong Rajkot cart, by Stevens, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong mail-coach, in very good order.
1 handsome strong English four-wheeled dog-cart, nearly new, in very good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab pony, 13-2.
1 handsome strong country-bred pony, 13-1.
1 bay Arab polo pony, smart and a good trapper.
1 grey Arab polo pony.
1 bay Arab polo pony.
1 chestnut Arab horse, 15-1 hands, 7 years, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 chestnut pony, 12 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and excellent trapper.
4 grey Arab gelding 8 years, broken to harness.
1 bay Australian mare, 9 years, broken to harness.
1 grey Beloochi mare, 9 years, broken to harness.
The property of a gentleman—
1 handsome strong dog-cart with lamps and monsoon fittings in very good order.
1 handsome strong bay waler gelding, goes well in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th January, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the Trustees to the Estate of Esa Haji Abubakar and Esa Haji Abulakar and Co, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th inst, at 1 p.m. following fancy goods suitable for presents consisting of plated ware in variety, dressing bags, companions, centre pieces, bronze figures and clocks, wall clocks, carriage time pieces, fancy glassware, terracotta figures, phonograph, musical boxes, etc.
The property is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
The property of a gentlemen consisting of teakwood dining table in 4 pieces to seat 30 persons suitable for a club or a large family, set of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, easy and light chairs, tables, teapoys, marble top English cabinet and dressing table, Brussels carpets, Gladstone bags.
1 Gold hunting watch by James McCabe
1 brass weighing chair.
1 large size iron safe with Chubb's lock on stand, 32 by 23 by 20 inches.
On account and at the risk of the concerned.

EX. S. S. Aleupo.

3170 S. H. and Co. 1-113—113 bundles steel channels,
By order of the administrator-General, 1 lot loose bottles of wines and spirits belonging to the estates of the late Dr. William Morrison and Navazbai widow of Muncherjee Pallonji Writer.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Spark Brooke duplex grand gent's bicycle, nearly new
1 gent's Humber bicycle with Silver King lamp.
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria,
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable French polished teakwood and black-wood dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture made to order after the owner's special design, glassware and crockeryware, cottage piano by Brooklyn Piano Co. of London. Pianola, with music first-rate mahogany, full size three-place billiard table with improved vulcanized rubber cushions, with balls, cues marking boards, and six light lamps complete. O. brass hanging lamp, etc., complete. American extra large size roll top office desk, table ornaments, standing and bracket K. O. lamps Jali-made coir matting. Engravings, books, English in box American buggy double harness, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, etc. the property of F. M. COLEMAN Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
N. B. the garden will be sold at 5, p.m. and the carriage at 3 p.m.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 444 of 1881.

Jugmohundas Mungaldas ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
F. Y. Smith and others ..... Defendants.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR MUNGALDAS NATHOOBHOY, C.S.I.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the abovenamed first defendant, and by virtue of a decree of the High Court passed in the above suit and dated the 4th day of October, 1890, sell by Public Auction the following immoveable properties on the prospective premises on the days mentioned below, viz:—

1st—On WEDNESDAY, the 20th January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The property known as the "Cutlery or Green Market," at the corner of Shaik Alli Jamjeekar Street and Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 1,962 square yards or thereabouts, more or less, with the shops and godowns constructed and standing thereon. This property brings in a considerable net rental, and is most advantageously situated.

2nd—On THURSDAY, the 21st day of January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The property known as the Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy Cloth Market adjoining Shaik Memon Street and Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of about 10,621 square yards, more or less, with the shops, dwelling-houses and godowns, chawls and other buildings constructed thereon, with wells and appurtenances thereto. This property is a very valuable one, and brings in a large net rental. (Part of this property is leasehold renewable in perpetuity.

3rd—On FRIDAY, the 22nd January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon,

A piece of land used as a feasting cart, situate at old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 1,767 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages and building standing thereon. This property has not yet been developed, but is of considerable value as a site for dwelling-houses or godowns.

4th—On SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

A piece of land at Nowlakha, within the Fort of Bombay comprising two plots abutting the thoroughfare called Fort Street, opposite to St. George's Hospital, containing an area of 1014 square yards. The ground is vacant and adjoins a well called Cullandas well.
Detailed advertisements regarding sale of the above properties have been published in the local newspapers in the months of October and November last.
For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, Bombay, or to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors to the Vendor, at their office in Old Secretariat Buildings, in Apollo Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th January, 1904.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£80 7 1-2	=	— 5-8
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-4	=	unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£102 1-2	=	— 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£84 1-2	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 13-16	=	+ 3-16
2 months hence	26 1-2	=	+ 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·16 1-2	=	+ 1-2
Berlin "	20·43 1-2	=	+ 1-4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-4	=	do
6 " " "	3 3-8	=	+ 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	=	— 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	=	— 1-8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1-2 pr ct	=	+ 1-4
7 day market loans	2 5-8 pr ct	=	

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 80,00,000
Rs. 16'60 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 6'80 do Bombay
Rs. 1'60 do Madras
Rs. 19'00
At Rs. 1s. 4 3-32 d.
Minimum Rate Received 4 per cent. Average rate 16 09.
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 46'00 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 15'00 do Bombay
Rs. Nil do Madras
Rs. 61'00
At 1s 4 5-32d
Minimum rate received in full average rate 16'15
Total Amount sold during the week Rs. 63,20,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 80,00,000
Extra allotments Bill on Bombay Rs. 11'50
Extra allotments Bill on Calcutta Rs. 13'00
Extra allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 5 00
Rs. 29'50 at 1s. 4 11-16d.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats firmer. Manchester strong. Total Sales, 6000; Spot 7·22 plus 20. Egyptian fair Brown 9 1-16 = plus 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 3,000. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
7·00	7·00	6·99
+10	+11	+11
Apr-May	May-June	June-July.
6·98	6·95	6·97
+11	+12	+13
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6·95	6·80	
+13	+14	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	37,000	
Do. last year	48,000	
Exports to Great Britain	Nil	
Do. do Continent	3,000	
Mid-Uplands	13·3	— 60
Futures, month of March	mutilated	
Do. do. July	do	
Silver in New York	57 3-4	+ 1-2
New York Demand	4·84	+ 3-3

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1-8	— 1-4
Futures, month of April	mutilated	
Do. do. July	do	
Tone at close	weak and declining	
Tallow Finest Australian Beef, 33s. 9d.		
" Mutton 28s. 6d.		
Tone firmer.		

SUGAR—
Germ n granulated 1st marks 10 7-16 D.s.f. Dull.
RUBBER—
Rubber 4d.
Red Karachi c.f.f. Dons 28s. 9d. = unchanged Firm.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Sellers 36s. 3d. = — 1 1-2d. quiet.
ARRIVALS—
Steamer R. Rubattino.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 6th January, 1904:—

Cotton	5,720 bales.
Wheat	15,327 cwts.
Linseed	3,784 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	6,876 "
Gingelly seed	53,760 "
Poppy seed	1893 "
Groundnuts	25 "
Castor seed	7,018 "
Rice	2,093 "
Myrabollams	7,853 "
Cottonseed	3353 "
Mowrseed	905 "
Gram	1005 "
Joowar	1,128 "
Maize	528 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7.

EXCHANGE—Tone easier.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-8d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 5-32
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	4 3-8d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 1-2
French Francs 3 do do	1/1 3-4d
Marks 3 do do	139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	29
Shanghai 30 do do	179
Japan 30 do do	147 1-2

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone Unsettled.
Cash Rs. 95·0
1st Settlement 2nd February " 95·5
Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	30th Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do	30th Dec.	6	do
Bank of Madras do	22nd Dec.	6	do

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	14	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	11	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	6	0	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	1	0
Forward	0	0	6
Castorseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish	33	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	32	0	0
25 per cent. "	31	0	0
50 per cent. "	30	0	0
Black Kutnee "	26	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	30
Club No. 1	"	29·8
Hard Red	"	28

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.
Estimated sales 4,000 bales
Imports 33,000 "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-April
6·32	6·32	6·31
—18	—19	—18
April-May.	May-June.	June-July
6·30	6 9	6·78
—18	—19	—19
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6·76	6·62	
—19	—18	

COTTON.—To-day's advices from the governing markets have again caused buyers to withdraw, and there was only a small business reported at Colaba at declining rates. The tone of the market at the close is very quiet.
The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	232	218	212	25 Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	235	225	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	235	225	...	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions)	M.-G. 258	252	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	237	231	do
Jalgaum do.	...	240	234	do
Khandwa do.	...	256	250	do
Khamgaum fair staple (M.-G.)	260	254	...	do
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Oomras good staple (M.G.)	267	261	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	263	257	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	266	260	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	286	...	260	25 March
Do. (M.-G.)	282	...	...	25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	255	245	...	25 May.
Do. (M.-G)	251	241	...	"
Mathia (M. G.)	240	232	...	25 March
"	245	237	...	25 June
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	253	25 May.
Westerns	...	...	243	"

The following is the statement of the Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 6th January:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of straits Dollar coinage on the evening of the 30th December 1903	65,91,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do.	37, 4,000
Total	1,03,75,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of straits Dollar coinage 2,000	
Do. do. Government 49,24,000	49,26,000
	1,53,01,000
Deduct—Dollars packed for export of the value of	....
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	....
New Coin paid to the Currency Department	6,00,000
Do. Reserve Treasury	22,00,000
	28,60,000
Balance on evening of the 6th Jan. 1904	1,25,01,000

The Balance comprises—

	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tender	66,26,000
Do do Government	59,75,000
	1,26,01,000
There is in addition awaiting Assay—	Rs.
Bullion received for Straits Dollar coinage	....
Bullion belonging to Government	29 71,000
	29,71,000

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JANUARY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	Irregular	
Spots	steady	
Futures	firmer	
Good Kaki Indian	Strong	
The Manchester Market has been	Strong	
2½ per cent Consols	87 1-2	
3 per cent Rentes	97 1-4	
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	102 1-2	
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	64 1-2	
Bar Silver	26 15-16	

BOMBAY RACES.

4th Day, Wednesday, 17th February 1904.

The Exeter Plate—Distance 1 Mile.
(1st Entries 17)

Mr N R Chowdhury's br aus g Wild Raven (aged)
The Importers' Handicap Distance 5 furlongs
(1st Entries 18)
Mr N R Chowdhury's ch aus g Tecoota (aged)
Mr N R Chowdhury's br e m Bouquet late Dessechee (5 years)
Mr N R Chowdhury's b e m Nightingale (3 years)
Mr A W P's b aus g Fands (aged)
Mr Percy Fischer's br e h Wick 14 1 1-4 (aged)
Dr E J Treasuryvala's b aus g Kingston (3 years)
The Lawn Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
(1st Entries 13)
Mr J B's b aus m Pet Girl 14 1, (by wire)
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West 140 1-2
The Milton stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.
(1st Entries 37)
Messrs Gardiner and Abdul Gany's b a h. Hopeful 13 33-4
Mr Rashid Shamlan's g a h Zurrif 13 2 1-2
Mr A W P's g a h Sharajoon 14-0
Mr H W P's b a h Cyrus 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Tumbul 14-0
Mr Almas Abdulla's g a h Manir 13-2 1-2
Mr Cowasjee Dhunjeeshaw's g a h Random 13-3
The Midget Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
(1st Entries 20)
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13-2 3-4
5th Day, SATURDAY, 20th FEBRUARY
The Byculla Club Cup—Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs.
(1st Entries 13)
Mr N R Chowdhury's Br aus g Wild Raven (aged)
Mr N R Chowdhury's Br e m Leuguet late Dessechee (5 years)
Mr A W P's b a h Min 14-1 3-4 (aged)
The stand Plate—Distance 6 furlongs
(1st Entries 21)
Mr N R Chowdhury's ch aus Tecoota (aged)
Mr Badger's Laurania (by wire)
The second Dealers—Distance 1 Mile
(1st Entries 23)
Mr Allavi Oothman's ch a h Naseeb 14-0 (6 years)
Mr A W P's b a h Cyrus 13 3 1-2 (4 years)
Mr A W P's g a h Sharajoon 14-0 (aged)
Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Tumbul 14-0 (aged)
Mr Cowasjee Dhunjeeshaw's g a h Random 13-3 (5 years)
The Bedouin Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
(1st Entries 24)
Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck 14-0
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13-2 3-4
The Innovation Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
(1st Entries 15)
Mr J B's b aus m Pet Girl's 14-1 (by wire)
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West 14-0 1-2
Mr Percy Fischer's br e h Wink 14-1 1-4
Mr A W P's b aus m Min 14-1 3-4
The small Pony Plate—Distance 1-2 Mile.
(1st Entries 7)
Mr F J Preston's ch e g Golden valley 13-2
Mr A W P's b aus m Sunflower 14-0
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's Red shot (by wire)
Final entries close on Tuesday 26th January 1904, Bombay, 6th January 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 6th January, 1904.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 7.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Govt. of India in the Foreign Deptt. is republished for general information:—
Fort William the 1st Jan.
Mr A Warden Adj of the Waghir Corps is appointed to hold charge until further orders of the office of Asst to the Resident at Baroda in the Okhamandal Dis and commandant of the Waghir Corps with effect from the 1st Jan

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Gov in Council is pleased to appoint under Sec 23 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 Mr Venkatrao Vaikunth Wagh Joint second class Subordinate Judge Belgaum to be Joint second class Subordinate Judge Dharwar with effect from the 4th Jan until the commencement of the next vacation of that Court and to invest him under Sec 28 of the Act as amended by Sec 6 of Bom ay Act I of 1900 within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court of Chikodi subject to any local rules or orders as hereafter altered by any notification for the time being in force under Sec 22-A of the former Act, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 10.
H E in Council is also pleased to direct that the temporary appointment of second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge created at Bagalkot by paragraph 3 of Gov Notification No 3460 dated the 24th June will continue till the termination of Mr. Wagha appointment as Chikodi and that Mr. Bhimrao Narshinha Hashikar will continue to hold it for that period or pending further orders.
Mr. J B Vacha Dist of Depy Collr in the dist of Khandesh is appointed under Sec 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be Magistrate of the first Class in that dist and is invested with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to order released convicts to notify residences (Sec 565 (1) b.
It is hereby notified that Mr C E Dudley, third grade Asst Supt of Police Khandesh having absented himself without leave from duty with effect from the 8th Dec, in the forenoon is no longer in the service of Gov
The Gov in Council is pleased to confer the provisions of Sec 13 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1873 to specially authorise Azam Rango Venkatesh Nilgund acting Malkari petha Murgod in the dist of Belgaum to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.
The Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T Walker M A (Edin), I C S on return to duty to be Judge and Sessions Judge Belgaum vice Mr J C Gloster I C S proceeding on leave

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	7	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	5	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	7	2	11
E Mazagon, Parewady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	6	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	3	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total	31	28	104
Total plague deaths to date	251,110	215,177	
Same date last year	40	37	125

INOCULATION.

The statement of Plague Prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 6th instant, was as under:—Bhopal, 1,001 doses; and Bhavdara, 154 doses.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARWELL—December 22, at Nowshera, the wife of Captain E E Barwell, 57th Wilde's Rifles, F F, of a son.
DAVIS—December 30, at Agra, the wife of William Cecil Davis, Examiner of Accounts, P W D, of a son.
WOLFE—December 27, at Molton, the wife of S L Wolfe, Electrical Department, M W S, of a daughter, (Still-born)

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSON—LEACH—January 4, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Venerable J B Cockin, Archdeacon of Lucknow, assisted by the Rev G E Oldham, Captain Ronald Marr Johnson, R F A, to Gladys Nora Beatrice, daughter of Br-General John Leach, Colonel on the Staff, R A, Bengal Command.

DEATHS.

ABDUL LATEEF—December 31, at Royapettah, Madras, Mrs Abdul Lateef Sahiba, the dearly beloved wife of Khan Bahadur Mr Abdul Lateef Saib, Assistant Engineer, P W D, of consumption, aged 35 years.
PRINGLE—January 1, at Madras, Arthur Torrens Pringle Assistant Secretary to Government, younger son of the late Mark Pringle, of Oakendean, aged 51.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 38m. High water, 2-54m., 3-15a. Low water, 9-13m., 8-52a.
P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of 25th ult., due to arrive at 9 a.m.
Indian Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

THEFT AT A MILL-OWNER'S OFFICE.—Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, a mill-owner, having his office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes and gold, of the aggregate value of Rs. 180 from a drawer in his desk in the office, sometime between the 25th ultimo and the 5th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per steamer Ville de la Ciotat, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-morrow.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The High Court re-opened yesterday, on the termination of the Christmas Vacation. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batty and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Aston sat in the two courts on the Appellate Side; while Mr. Justice Tyebjee, Mr. Justice Russell, and Mr. Justice Crowe presided in the three courts on the Original Side.

VURJEEVANDASS MADHOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of December last the total number of patients treated in the Dispensary was 2,176, among them the number of new admissions was 938, being classified as stated below:—Hindoos 321, Musulmans 158, Parsees 22 Christians 102, and other classes 35. The average daily attendance was 70.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A HINDU LAD.—Jooja Sarad, a Hindu cart-driver, aged fifteen years, was, on Wednesday, evening, driving his cart loaded with bags of salt along Supari Baug Road, Parel, when the bullocks attached to the cart shied and ran into a victoria coming from the opposite direction. The shock of the collision caused the lad to fall off his seat and the off-wheel of the cart passed over his legs, causing a fracture of the bones. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. McNeill and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Mallandaine, Bandmaster commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

March	Olympia ..... Tom Clark.
Overture	Masaniello ..... Auber.
Selection	The Toreador ... Caryll.
A Musical Travestie, The Warblers' Serenade	..... J. Perry.
Reminiscences of England	..... F. Godfrey.
Valse	Louisana ..... W. H. Squire.

A TEST CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Abdul Yakub and Bahadur khan Imanikhan, Mahomedans, with plying a go-cart for hire without a license from the Commissioner of Police. It appeared that while the accused were carrying bamboos in the cart to Khadak they were arrested by the police as they did so without a license. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the words in the section "of whatever form and construction" necessarily included a cart propelled by human traction, and, therefore, there was a plying of a public conveyance for hire. The accused being part-owners of the cart a conviction was recorded against them both but as this was merely a test case they were fined one anna each.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Draper charged Sora Ramlal, a butler and Mukti an ayah, in the employ of Mr. A. Smith, a resident of Byculla, with stealing a gold watch and chain, two gold medals, one silver jug, one silver cup and sundry articles of the collective value of Rs. 450, the property of their master. The evidence showed that the complainant missed his watch and chain about six days ago. He suspected the butler and questioned him. The butler admitted having stolen the articles and given them to the second accused. The complainant made further enquiries and ascertained that articles other than the watch and chain had also been stolen. He made a report to the police, who searched the room occupied by both the accused and recovered property of the value of Rs. 5. The butler admitted the offence but the ayah denied the charge. The magistrate convicted the butler and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer a further term of two months' imprisonment with hard labour. The ayah was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Superintendent Stanford charged Amrajan, Hemchand and Jivraj with the theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 10,184 belonging to Mr. Saligram Jagannath, an Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department. The complainant said that he resided in the 2nd Sutar Lane, Null Bazar, and the accused resided in a chawl at the back of the house. The property in question was placed in a box and he saw it safe on the night of the 15th ultimo. Early next morning he missed the box with its contents, and to his surprise he found the window of the room, in which the box was kept open. He informed the police, and made inquiries of the neighbours. During the course of his investigations he found the box lying in the sweeper's gulley to the west of his house. The property had been removed from the box with the exception of a currency note for Rs. 1,000, which was left behind accidentally. Eventually the wife of the first accused was found moving about decked in precious ornaments, which gave rise to a suspicion among the neighbours, who informed the police. On making inquiries the police arrested the first accused who made a statement, which led to the recovery of a portion of the property from one Raichand Govind and the arrest of the second accused. The second accused gave some more information to the police and the third accused was arrested. The police recovered in all Rs. 5,300 worth of property. The first two accused pleaded guilty, while the third denied all knowledge of the thefts. The hearing was adjourned.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

A FIRE broke out last night in a stable attached to the bungalow of Mr. Bezonjee Nowrojee Bamjee, situated in Sipari Bag Road, Parel. The flames were noticed shortly after 7 p.m., and the fire brigades were at once communicated with. Two steamers from Chinchpokli and Byculla stations and a manual engine from the Delisle Road station arrived on the scene in quick succession and set to work. A strong easterly wind was blowing all the evening and it was not before 9 p.m., that the fire was extinguished. There were two horses and a carriage in the stable, besides a quantity of grass and some other inflammable articles stored in it. The bungalow which was situated at a distance of about ten feet to the west of the stable and was tenanted by Mr. Phirozshaw Cawasji Bamji, had a very narrow escape and the horses and the carriage also were taken out of the stable in time to save them. On account of the peculiar situation of the place the fire had to be dealt with by only one line of hose over a thousand feet in length. The stable was almost entirely destroyed together with its contents. The damages are estimated at about a thousand rupees. The property was not covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated in the grass stored in the stable, but how that grass caught fire is not known.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and reduces as calthy action of the gums. Ask stores and Chemist for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

THE TILAK CASE ON APPEAL.

ORDER FOR BAIL BY THE HIGH COURT.

At the High Court yesterday morning, before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mr. Branson instructed by the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, applied on behalf of Tilak who has been convicted of perjury and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 by Mr. Lucas, the Sessions Judge of Poona, to grant a rule "nisi" calling upon the prosecution (the Government of Bombay) to show cause why a revision should not be granted.
Mr. Branson read portions of the judgment and observed that the learned Judge, though he disbelieved the oral evidence adduced by the prosecution, convicted Tilak on the construction placed on some of the statements made by Tilak before Mr. Aston, the then District Judge of Poona, after his (Tilak's) return from Aurungabad. The learned Judge who heard the appeal had misconstrued Tilak's statements which were neither inconsistent nor contradictory. There was absolutely no other evidence to convict the accused. The District Judge had rejected the evidence of Tai Maharaj and Nagpurkar, who, he believed, had combined together to give false evidence against Tilak. The learned Judge convicted Tilak on the supposed contradictory statements he had made in his affidavit of August, and in the evidence he had given in respect of the same matter. The Judge seemed to have misconstrued some of the documentary statements made by Tilak and though he did not attribute any corrupt motives to Tilak, and held that the trustees had in the matter of the adoption acted with the best of motives, he had convicted Tilak of perjury.
Their lordships granted the rule calling upon the prosecution to show cause why a revision should not be granted.
On a further application made by Mr. Branson their lordships ordered the release of Tilak from jail on the same bail as was allowed in the lower court.

HONOURING A DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Umreth, in the Kaira District, on Wednesday, says:—
The Assistant Collector Mr. J. T. Scotson to-day unveiled in the Municipal Office, the portrait of Mr. Bomonji E. Mody, the late District Deputy Collector Several gentlemen highly eulogised the long and meritorious service of Mr. Bomonji in the course of which, he with his own purse and characteristic kindness, did all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the people especially during the years of plague and famine. The people of this district having decided to recognise Mr. Bomonji's services in a public manner applied to the Collector Mr. Hudson for permission to place the portrait of Mr. Bomonji in the Municipal Offices of this district; and with the Collector's permission and encouragement it was done. Rao Saheb Naranji the Mamlatdar, spoke from his own experience of Mr. Bomonji and his fatherly care and affection for the people.
Mr. Scotson in unveiling the portrait, remarked that wherever he moved in the District he heard the same story about the good work of Mr. Bomon

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1904.

"A MODERN FORLORN HOPE."

In view of early possibilities in the Far East, and the likelihood that in the event of war, the early stages, at all events, will be fought out at sea, Mr. W. Vivian's article in the new number of the "National Review" is of special interest. In it Mr. Vivian translates and summarises a collection of papers published by Admiral Cervera, in his own defence and that of his officers who survived Santiago. That the Spanish navy was in a deplorable condition was known to everybody who knew the difference between a cruiser and a coal-barge, in any other country than Spain. Admiral Cervera had told his compatriots so, but they did not, or would not, believe him. In January, 1898, he wrote to his cousin, Juan Spottorno: "come two years ago I gave you my opinion as to our position in case of a war with the United States, at the same time begging you to keep my letter, as some day it might be required for the defence of my memory, or of my own self, if there should come home to us the sad awakening which the stupidity of some, the avarice of many, and the incapacity of all, even of the best intentioned, is preparing for us." Poor Cervera, his voice was as of one crying in the wilderness when he gave his countrymen the details of the miserable condition of the fleet and compared it with that of the United States navy, warning them that in the event of war disaster was certain. His government proposed to retain four battleships and cruisers, with torpedo-boats and destroyers for home defence and to send six others to join those already at Cuba. The combined fleet was then to keep open communications between the Gulf of Mexico and the Altantic, and make an attempt to destroy Cayo Huesco, where the Americans had accumulated provisions and ammunition. To this official communication Cervera replied the following day, disposing of the paper fleet. He showed that two of the four vessels included in the home squadron could not be counted on, three of those destined for Cuba were not ready for sea, and the eight already there were worn out, and had no fighting value. He again referred to the hopeless inequality of the struggle, and estimated the strength of the two navies at the proportion of one to three. Again in a letter to the Minister of Marine, he estimated the strength of the enemy at five battle-ships, fourteen protected and three auxiliary cruisers as against his own four battle-ships and four cruisers, the total tonnage being 111,445 against 56 644, and the artillery in the proportion of 132 to 50.

Such being the case, he was quite justified in asking whether it was right that he should be silent and join in a line of policy which proved to be the ruin of Spain, and this merely to defend an island which was once theirs, but was so no longer, because, though nominally they had not lost the right of possession through the war, they had lost it actually, and with it not only their wealth but also an enormous number of men victims of the climate and of the enemy's bullets, and this in defending what is now but a romantic ideal. "I not only hold this opinion," he wrote, "but I consider that it should be made known to the Queen and the Privy Council." Cervera shows clearly that he was left without any plan of campaign to take the place of the one he had proved to be worthless. He was ordered to proceed to the Cape Verde Islands to protect some torpedo-boats, which stress of weather had driven there, and this he did with defective boilers, fed by inexperienced firemen, which consumed all his coal and compelled him to replenish his bunkers at the rate of fifty-one shillings per ton. Then he received instructions that in case he encountered a superior force, he was to avoid a general action, but to do as much damage as possible to individual vessels, while against an equal or inferior force he was to take the offensive. Such orders as were given him by his Government only tended to make his task the more hopeless, a fact, which his commanders, after a council of war, represented to the Minister of Marine, but without effect until too late to be of any real advantage, and the Minister even failed in his duty so far as to omit advising the squadron at Havana that war had been declared. Never was there such an array of "lame ducks," and probably never will be again, as that which Cervera had under his command at Santiago. They were without coal, ill-equipped, ill-found with ammunition, their engines and boilers all defective. Never was a more forlorn hope than that which Cervera led against the well-found ships of the United States.

It is not possible to follow the correspondence and despatches of the gallant admiral at any length here. Suffice it to say that they entirely clear his name from any reproach which has been cast upon it. They also, which is more to the point, at the present moment, give us a vivid, indeed a ghastly, picture of what a naval war must entail, in these days of heavy ordnance and straight shooting. Take the report of the Viscaya as an example. As soon as they got out to sea, she opened fire. At first that fire was well sustained, but soon fell off in the 14 c.m. battery, owing to defects in the guns and ammunition. So defective were the guns that seven or eight attempts were necessary to get the cartridge home and then success was only attained by a resort to main force. Meantime the enemy poured in such a hail of shot that all the guns were disabled and some of them dismounted. The casualties in the upper battery were so great that even when it was possible to discharge a gun, there were not enough men left to discharge it. The same occurred in the lower battery, where the sailors engaged in extinguishing the fires, which constantly broke out, had to be called away to carry ammunition; and this added to the fact that the tubing of the pumps had been damaged by shells, allowed the flames to make such headway that it became impossible to overcome them. The casualties in these two batteries were not less than seventy to eighty, the greater number being killed. Four of the enemy made the Viscaya their target. All her guns were silenced, the stern of the ship was in flames, a steam-pipe and a boiler had been burst; nothing more was possible, so the Viscaya was run ashore to save the surviving men, the dead only being left behind. As the men landed they were taken prisoners by Americans, that is to say the bulk of them, others having to encounter bands of the insurgents who swarmed on the beach waiting for them. It was a gallant fight, for the enemy was four to one, yet the Viscaya never lowered her flag, nor did the enemy board her even when she was landing the survivors of her gallant crew. If in the war which threatens any ship make such a good fight of it as the Viscaya at Santiago, she will have much to be proud of. That some of them will be placed at similar disadvantages can hardly be avoided. That equal slaughter will occur cannot but be expected. All the possible horrors of naval warfare were not even suffered by Admiral Cervera's fleet. But enough is recounted in the correspondence, which Mr. Vivian translates, to lead those who now contemplate the present aspect of affairs with indifference to ponder over possibilities and join in the hope that almost at any cost war will be averted.

TRANSVAAL LABOUR. THE agitation against the importation of Chinese into the Transvaal though not successful in its object, has materially affected the character of the legislation recently passed. The draft ordinance, which has been published at Pretoria, expressly provides that the indentured Chinese shall be employed solely in the mines and shall be repatriated at the end of the period for which they may be engaged. The opposition of the white workers and their political mentors to the introduction of the Asiatic was based on the fear that the Chinaman would eventually oust white labour from every sphere of enterprise. Sir George Farrar, the leading exponent of the mine-owners' views and the mover of the proposal in the Legislative Council, has, however, publicly set forth the restrictions under which it was intended to import coolies from the Far East. No Chinese immigrant was to be imported otherwise than as an unskilled labourer nor would he be permitted to undertake any work other than that ordinarily performed by unskilled workers in the mines. To make the matter perfectly clear every trade and occupation of skill, carried on in relation to the mines, was enumerated in the catalogue of things forbidden to the imported Chinese. It was also proposed in other quarters that the indentures of every Chinaman should be signed and made terminable in China, under heavy penalties. Moreover, Sir George Farrar urged that the Chinese immigrant should be debarred from holding land or property of any kind in his own name or in that of an agent. Prohibitions against the holding of mining, trade, liquor or other licenses were also advocated. Most of these drastic provisions have been included in the legislative ordinance; and with so many safeguards in the interests of the white worker and trader the possibility of the Chinaman settling down in the Transvaal seems exceedingly remote. There are those among the opposition who believe that the Oriental of the Farther East will find a way of circumventing any regulations that may be devised; and these persons, therefore, would oppose his introduction into South Africa on any conditions. In Cape Colony this party has even gone the length of forwarding a petition to the King to withhold sanction from any measure, having for its object the importation of Asiatics into South Africa and with special reference to the Transvaal and Rhodesia. The case for the Asiatic is, however, too strong for his opponents. In the Transvaal industry is crippled by the absence of the necessary unskilled labour. The majority of the Labour Commission found that there is an immediate need of 129 000 labourers for the mines, while it was estimated that within the next five years an additional supply of 196,000 labourers would be required for the Rand. The mine-owners have not been in a hurry to advocate the employment of Chinese. It is not an expedient of economy but has been adopted as a last resort, because of the dearth of native labour and the failure of unskilled white labour. The supply of the necessary coolies will lead to the starting of more mines and consequent increased employment for skilled white men at high wages. The demand for labour in agriculture, on the railways and in other Transvaal industries is also greatly in excess of the supply and here there is a field for the Indian. The new ordinance expressly exempts from its provisions British Indians who may be introduced into the colony for employment on the railways. That, of itself, is a gain in the treatment of immigrants from this country and it is to be hoped it is a sign of improved conditions in the future for Indian settlers in South Africa.

THE CROPS IN BOMBAY. PRACTICALLY no alteration in the agricultural situation of the Presidency of Bombay is reported this week. Threshing and winnowing, and the picking of cotton still continues in the Province of Sind where, unfortunately, some damage has been done recently to the crops by frosty weather. The rabi crop has again suffered in the Karachi district owing to the depredations of locusts; and in the upper Sind Frontier District a dust-storm which has passed over a considerable area has done some damage. The wheat and oil-seed crops are flourishing all over the province. In Gujarat also some damage is stated to have been caused by excessively cold weather. In Amedabad, the cotton crop, as well as tobacco, castor-oil seed, maize, gram, and rapeseed have suffered. The picking of cotton is still in progress in this district. The cultivators of the Panch Mahals and Kaira tell a similar story, whilst in Broach the cotton crop alone seems to have suffered. In the Konkan agriculturists report that the locusts have disappeared except in Ratnagiri, where the plague is doing damage to the trees and minor crops as well as to cotton. Other reports of damage come from Nasik, rats being the specific cause in this district. In Ahmednagar cultivators have not yet finished with the threshing of bajri and the picking of cotton. The eastern portion of the Poona district still sends rather serious complaints of damage done by the prolonged drought. The pulse and cotton crops are all doing well in Sholapur and Satara, except in a few small areas where the plants are suffering from want of sufficient moisture. In Satara unfortunately swarms of locusts have entered the Javli Valley from the Ratnagiri district and they are damaging the rabi, jowari, wheat, pulse and sugarcane crops. On the whole the reports received from Bijapur and Belgaum are very favourable, and the rest of the Presidency has nothing to complain of. Except for the damage alluded to, agriculture in the Presidency is progressing favourably. There is plenty of fodder and water, and the prices of food-stuffs are not unduly fluctuating.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY. ANOTHER rather serious increase in the mortality of the City of Bombay occurred last week, due entirely to a big augmentation in the death-roll from plague and diseases of the respiratory organs. This state of things is, of course, entirely to be accounted for by the cold weather recently experienced, but it is none the less satisfactory in that account, as especially in the case of the plague epidemic, there appeared to be indications that a substantial and permanent abatement had taken place in respect of this disease. The total mortality last week amounted to 728 as against 627 a week ago, and the mille rate was 48·7 as against 42·01. The only satisfactory feature of the present situation is that it still shows a very considerable improvement upon the figures of past years. Thus there were 844 deaths in the corresponding period twelve months ago, and the average for the five years is no less than 1,022, the death-rate being as high as 66·9. There were 125 plague deaths last week as against 64 in the previous week. The number was thus practically doubled of this total Mandvi accounts for 14, Umarkhadi for 11, and Parel for 10. After all there is nothing unusual in the increase considering climatic circumstances, but it is to be feared that it is not merely a temporary feature, but an indication that the disease will assume the same virulent course as it has taken in past years. Respiratory diseases accounted for 160 deaths, an increase of 22 upon the week, a larger total than was recorded last year, and very little less than the average. As regards other sources of mortality the city still has reason for satisfaction. There were three deaths among the European community, and the birth-rate was normal.

THE concert at the Town Hall last night, was in every way a triumphant success. We hold over an account until to-morrow.

THE Japanese Government are reported to have placed large orders for rice in Burma, immediate shipment being insisted upon.

THE last party of Boers lately prisoners of war numbering 491 men and 7 boys, will leave Bombay for Durban in the R. I. M. S. Clive.

THE Khan of Nawagai, whose name as that of a friendly Chief figured prominently in the campaign of 1897, is now in Peshawar as a guest of Government.

COLONEL LUCKIS, I. M. S., will proceed Home with Lady Curzon next week, his place as Surgeon to the Viceroy being filled by Major Bird, Resident Surgeon in the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.

THE prospecting and mining operations that are being carried on in the Dharwar District have in view, the re-opening of the old gold mines of the district which have been left unworked for a long period.

MR. MANORDAS TRIBHOVANDAS has been nominated as a candidate for the Municipal bye-election in Ward D (Girgaum). The bye-election is fixed for to-day.

VISITORS to Darjeeling, who have just returned to Calcutta, report that no snow has yet fallen there, or in Sikkim, where the clear winter weather still holds. The troops with the Tibet Mission have consequently not had to endure the discomfort of heavy snowfall.

THE Civil Service Memorial to the late Sir John Woodburn will, as announced last year, take the form of a mural tablet and bronze medallion to be placed in the Calcutta Cathedral. These have been designed in Calcutta and are now being sent Home for execution. They are simple yet artistic and will well serve the purpose for which they are intended. The inscription on the tablet will be as follows:—"To the glory of God and in affectionate remembrance of Sir John Woodburn, K. C. S. I., who died as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 21st November, 1902, from the members of his own Service to whom his personal qualities had endeared him."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 5th was 728, giving a death-rate of 48·78 per annum per thousand as against 56·55 the corresponding period of last year, and 66·90 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 56 died from fevers; 125, plague; 3, small pox; 2, measles; 0, cholera; 6, leprosy; 6, phthisis; 44, diseases of the nervous system; 169, affections of the respiratory organs; 36, diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 34, still-born; 113, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 21; Lingaet, 1, Bhattia, 0; Hindu of other caste, 380; Hindu low-caste, 70; Musalman, 172; Parsee, 29; Jew, 0; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 3; European, 3; Negro-African, 2 and Buddhist, 0. The total number of births was 317 as against 312 the corresponding period of last year, and 282 the average over the past five years.

THE Duke of Westminster, who seems to be making an excellent recovery from the nasty accident with which he met in the hunting field, succeeded his grandfather four years ago. He was at the time in the Royal Horse Guards, and gave promise of making a fine officer until his accession to the title caused his withdrawal. The income of the Duke of Westminster is immense—over a thousand pounds a week, without reference to compound interest on accumulated capital. London property must always have been valuable, but the great asset in the Duke's Belgravia possessions is the propinquity of Buckingham Palace, a fact which put up the value of the late Duke's possessions in the locality cent. per cent. Previously it had not been an uncommon thing for servants to leave their masters rather than reside in so "outlandish" a quarter as Belgravia.

BOOKS ON LAND AND WATER.

INDIA: IMPRESSIONS, is the [illegible] of an interesting brochure by C. F. Keary, which, although written ten years ago, is still true of life in the unchanging East. The writer was evidently not one of those beings whom he condemns.

"to whom India is nothing more than a sort of encyclopædia. They have come only to gather facts from it, to fortify their opinions for or against the opium traffic; or perhaps—oh tragic farce!—for no better purpose than to get local colour for their next speech on an Indian night." This ancient land has undergone a thousand vicissitudes, given birth to half a hundred different faiths bowed under the yoke of Greeks, Scythians, Afghans, Moguls, Persians, English, for no better purpose than to stuff a Blue-book or nourish a controversy."

C. F. Keary found there should be—to view India aright—a combination of two studies of the India that has always been and of Anglo-India.

"You must under penalty of losing half the meaning of your travel let each story flow on continuously with itself and you must read both as they run, there is no other way."

This traveller looked at the English clubs and public buildings of Bombay, and then drove into the native town, as all tourists do, and he got much the same impressions.

"The narrow street is crowded with foot passengers, all walking in the same measured way—upright, grave and imposing-looking above spindle-legged, bare-footed, mean from the waist downwards. For us they are more or less ghostlike and unreal, for you hardly discern their dark faces in the dark, narrow streets—only their turbans or pugarees and tunics and short pyjamas: these garments all white may be . . . but, Indeed, blue and yellow and green all the colours of the rainbow, are to be seen and pretty common. The women are veiled in a sense—in the classic sense, as Demeter is represented veiled—and they have above them something classic when you look above only, at their shrouded faces and draped shoulders; but their legs ill-shaped and bare or else clad in trousers drawn in at the ankle, are a hundred miles removed from the classical. For all that they have their place, in the beauty of the scene and their silver bangles and anklets shine pleasantly in the veiled light."

The bazaar's wares did not strike him as artistic.

"In the Tottenham Court Road those painted bedsteads would be hideous. Those cotton stuffs are the worst which Manchester produces. Yet here they are exactly in the right place. . . . These shops of the Eastern bazaar are an image of the Eastern mind—of that faculty of theirs which lies below art, but is above vulgarity. The passers-by turn round to gaze at you a moment with quiet oxeyes, and then go on with the same thoughts about the desires and businesses which have been those of the Orient for thousands of years before the white Sahibs were ever heard of."

The water-wheel and the bullock-gari, as ever, evoke poetic thoughts in the traveller.

"The water-wheel is turned by a bullock. The creatures move round in a circle for ever with equal foot. Constantly as the planets revolve round the sun. And for ever the wheels make with each other the same groaning creak, which at a distance becomes not so unmusical, but like a harsh chanting. The white dusty road runs on ahead. But here in a corner standing just on one side of it, the people have got their well and their water-wheel, which are overshadowed say by an immense pipal, or a still more beautiful banyan" . . . "And now along this track passes a bullock-cart, most primitive of human forms of conveyance, and yet till yesterday, when railways began to be built, the usual mode of carriage in India. The heavy wain moves almost noiselessly over the dust-smothered road, save for the low continuous creaking of the axle, the sound of it lower than, but not unlike to, the creaking of the water-wheels.

"One can follow these carts in fancy, moving slowly but almost endlessly over the vast field of India under the sun, under the sunset and the brief silent twilight, when only the evening star is visible; then again under the illimitable sea of stars; under Venus, who shines like a lesser moon, under Cassiopeia riding in the zenith, with the smaller wain packed away to the north, the greater one not noticeable, and under Orion slowly rising up the arch of heaven. Now the great square of Pegasus holds the sky, and still the waggon creaks on."

The Indian village, with its antique constitution, the family as a complex unit, the Hindu religion, the Sikhs, the frontier and its tribes, the great temples and the mosques, the Cantonment, and the European station are all looked at from an artistic standpoint, for some the writer harks back two thousand years to find a background, while for others he accepts the modern development as the setting of the picture. He saw India with clear philosophic eye and did not attempt to read too much into the interesting things he saw.

SKENE DHU has brought out a handbook on THE MIGHTY MAHSEER and Other Fish (Higginbotham and Co., Madras), which gives hints to fishermen beginning the interesting, but often deceitful pastime of angling in Indian waters. The author states that he has waited a long time for some one else to take up this task, but finding that no expert added to the scanty literature extant on the subject, he willingly gives to the public the notes which he and his friends have from time to time made, of fishing experiences in the hope that they may assist the new-comer to India in catching mahseer. There are twenty-four full-page illustrations in this book and its price is three rupees and eight annas. Skene Dhu gives a concise table of the fish, the best method of catching which he later describes; mentions where and when they may be found, and their average size. He has the courage to challenge the opinion of many when he compares the mahseer to salmon and declares that to have the Indian fish at the end of your rod is the acme of human bliss. This granted, the circumventing of this Indian carp is detailed as to bait, rod, and approach to the water.

"Choose a likely spot to commence. First, let me caution you in one thing, a fish has eyes! This is a point very often overlooked by a novice, whose general procedure is to stroll up to the bank, and having selected a prominent position on some rock, perhaps, proceeds to survey the water. When taking his rod, he starts dropping his spoon in likely spots.

"Well, he does catch a fish occasionally as there are fools among fish luckily; but still I would recommend a different plan to you, my reader. Look upon the fishes in the water you mean to fish as a herd of black buck, and as such, to be stalked with care."

And then follow minute directions for the campaign. The Carnatic carp, the baril, the black spot, the chilwa, the barchwa, megalops, murral, walago, attu, several siluridae, the difficult labeo, gudgeon, and many others are the subject of advice and hints. In a chapter on the 'Destruction of Fish in India' Skene Dhu says it is no exaggeration to estimate the decrease in the supply of fish in many rivers at sixty per cent. in the last twenty-five years. The wonder, he believes, is that persistent netting and poaching allow any fish to survive. Few of the Indian river fish go out to sea as the salmon does. Therefore there is not the same area to fall back on for renewal.

"Regularly every year the rivers are swollen by monsoon rains, and the big fish take the opportunity to ascend and lay their eggs in the upper reaches, so that when their fry are hatched they may find the waters more suited to their puny size than the heavier waters of the rivers lower down. Then when the floods begin to subside the larger fish begin to drop down the river, followed by the smaller fish, till the upper waters are left to small fishes and fry. It is during this annual descent that the greatest destruction of fish occurs. . . . Then in every spot where the river can be dammed into two or three channels are set traps of sorts, and every little runner into paddy or other fields is made as the broad and easy way that leadeth to destruction."

The fish only survive by a provision of nature that Indian fish spawn two or three distinct times in the year, instead of once for all; those that escape lay their eggs here and there in the lower reaches of the river later, and fry are born in pools too deep and large to be netted or poached and thus preserve the race. Skene Dhu makes out a very good case for protection of fish, both from the point of view of the sportsman and of the food-supply. His book should assist many to enjoy playing the Indian fish and to find that angling has joys that are not inferior to more active sports.

A QUEER AFFAIR, by Guy Boothby (George Bell and Sons), is the story of a murder for which apparently there was no reason and to the perpetrator of which there is no clue whatever. The author manages to raise many suspicions and the hero is racked with doubts of the innocence of his own father. It is pre-eminently a story for the railway train, to be skimmed through with gratitude, for the desire to unravel the mystery will absorb the reader.

THE demand for rupees for trade purposes inside India continues unabated. The Calcutta and Bombay Mints are coining to their full capacity with day and night shifts.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEACE OR WAR?

Hanging in the Balance.

THE DANGER IN KOREA.

JAPANESE REFUGEES FROM ANCHURIA.

RUSSIA AND UNITED STATES.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

One hundred American marines have arrived at Seoul to protect the United States Legation, the Korean Government having declined to be answerable for the discipline of its troops.

Two British, two Russian, one American and one Japanese cruiser are at Chemulpho.

It is uncertain whether the Vladivostock news is official, but coinciding as it does with reports from Tokio, it is credited and regarded as highly significant and indicative of the desire of Russia to precipitate a conflict.

One hundred and twenty British reservists, recruited by the Shipping Federation, with ten officers have left London for Genoa to assist in navigating the two vessels purchased by Japan.

There was much enthusiasm and cheering for Japan as the men left the Victoria Station this morning.

The new Japanese cruisers at Genoa are loading stores and ammunition with feverish haste and are expected to sail in two days and will complete their fitting at sea.

Reuter (Peking) says that a telegram from Niuchwang states that the Japanese Commercial Houses have instructed their agents to remove their families from Manchuria.

The acting British Consul there is starting for Peking to consult with Sir E. Satow regarding the situation.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The Russian reply has not yet been received by Japan and there is a widespread tendency to doubt the reports of its alleged conciliatory character.

A "Standard" telegram from Tokio says there is reason to believe that the Russian reply reached the Russian Legation on Tuesday, but has hitherto not been delivered.

It is declared at St. Petersburg that although an earnest desire for peace is still expressed the Russian Government will make no further concession and if Japan is uncompromising there is danger of the situation becoming so aggravated as to render war inevitable.

Reuter wiring from Tokio says that all the Russian warships at Vladivostock reported to have weighed anchor have probably gone to Port Arthur.

The Russian warships recently in Korean waters are returning as speedily as possible to Port Arthur.

The United States Government telegraphing instructions to Admiral Evans for his guidance in the event of hostilities says that the policy is to observe the strictest neutrality unless American Treaty rights are infringed.

[It has been somewhat of a mystery to Americans who are interested in foreign politics writes the reporter on American affairs in the "National Review" why Russia—Russia, which has always professed such deep affection for the United States—of all the Great Powers should have displayed such irritation because the United States concluded a commercial treaty with China, by which ports in Manchuria are to be opened to the commerce of the world; and why the Russian press, which is never permitted to discuss international affairs unless it shall suit the authorities to have those affairs discussed, has been so bitterly offensive in its comments on American diplomacy.

Russian diplomacy long ago gained a fictitious reputation for extraordinary astuteness and cunning, which has stood it in good stead. Russian diplomatists are perhaps no more astute, although decidedly more unscrupulous, than those of other nations, but in this instance they must be credited with greater prescience than even the most sagacious writers for the American press, for none of them has comprehended the great diplomatic move which Mr. Hay has made in Northern China, or the real significance of the "commercial" treaty which was signed last month.

That treaty is as much political, if not more so, as it is commercial, but American prejudices must be respected; and while the Americans are willing to have their State department make treaties which shall redound to the glory of American commerce, they become suspicious at the thought of a treaty which ultimately shall be for political advantages.

The treaty with China opens to commerce two ports in Manchuria—Mukden and Antung. By this treaty the United States obtains precisely the same rights and privileges in Manshuria that Russia nominally does. That is to say, Russia is in Manchuria, according to a pleasing fiction, by the good will and favour of China. Heretofore the United States had no established standing in Manchuria. Now, under this new treaty, her status is precisely defined. Like Russia, she is there by the goodwill of China, she is there in fulfilment of a contract duly made and entered into, and by virtue of that contractual relation she has political rights which Russia cannot infringe or violate. It is no exaggeration to say that the moment the plenipotentiaries affixed their signatures to the Chinese-American commercial treaty the politics of Asia, in so far as they relate to Manchuria, underwent a new and startling transformation. And the American press watched the transformation and saw nothing.

Secretary Hay has been warmly commended for having secured from China its consent to the opening of these ports; but for having put a spoke in Russia's diplomacy, which is the absorption of Manchuria into the Russian Empire, he has received no word of praise, principally because what he has done is not yet understood. And yet what he has done is a marvellous achievement. Without the expenditure of one dollar, without moving a single ship or a single soldier, without an alliance, without buying in one place by surrendering in another, simply by straightforward, honest diplomacy, he has placed such insurmountable obstacles in the path of Russia that it will be impossible for Russia to make Manchuria Russian without fighting the United States, or without paying the United States the price she may demand.

When the Senate of the United States ratifies this treaty American consuls will be sent to Mukden and Antung, and by virtue of the treaty the United States will have acquired certain well-defined political rights in Manchuria of which it cannot be divested. If the political control of Manchuria should pass from China to Russia, the political rights of America will not be affected, neither will they be surrendered. The right to trade in Manchuria is of minor importance compared with the formal acknowledgment of China that the United States has political rights in Manchuria. China has now recognised Manchuria as a field of American activities.

Russia loves the United States; we know that because Russia has so often told us of her love for the United States; but she does not love the United States well enough to want her as a bedfellow in Manchuria. Russia was far-seeing enough to catch the drift of Mr. Hay's diplomacy, perhaps almost as soon as Mr. Hay began to give it tangible shape. That is why last spring Russia used every means in its power to try and persuade Mr. Hay that he was quite mistaken when he calmly announced that he intended to demand ports in Manchuria; that is why Russia was prepared to offer the United Sates almost anything it might ask if it would only relinquish its preposterous idea; that is why Russia for months prevented China from signing the commercial treaty; that is why the diplomatic relations of the United States and Russia were more than once perilously close to a rupture.

Russia knows what kind of people those impertinent Yankees are—as a Russian newspaper called them at the outbreak of the Spanish War—and, knowing them, has no love for them when they poach upon her Manchurian preserves. No wonder Russia is disturbed, and that responsible statesmen in St. Petersburg, as the correspondent of the "London Times," tells us should regard the continued interest displayed by the United States in the integrity and independence of China as one of the most disquieting features of the Far Eastern situation! and that the "Novoe Vremya" should reflect this anxiety by terming the entrance of the United States in the arena of the politics of the Old World as one of the most important political phenomena of the twentieth century. It is important, but not phenomenal; it is only a logical and natural development it is only what the present writer some years ago, in the pages of this "Review," predicted. It is important, however, not only to Russia but to the whole world, and its great importance is only beginning to be dimly recognised in Russia perhaps more than elsewhere; even more in Russia than in the United States by the great mass of Americans.

It is not inevitable that Russia and America should clash over Manchuria, but it is not improbable. Whatever the future may bring one thing is absolutely certain: Russia can no more carry on things with a high hand in Manchuria without considering the United States than she can attempt the Russianisation of Korea without running foul of Japan. Russian diplomacy has placed a red-hot poker on top of a barrel of gunpowder.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH WARSHIP DISASTER.

Terrible Boiler Explosion.

FORTY-THREE LIVES LOST.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

An explosion of the boilers has taken place on board his Majesty's cruiser Wallaroo at Sydney, resulting in forty-three being killed.

BULGARIA AND THE PORTE.

Non-Fulfilment of Promises.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

Bulgaria has presented a Note to the Porte complaining in strong terms of the non-fulfilment of the promises made as regards the treatment of Bulgarians and urging the Porte to take steps to end such a condition of affairs, as the task is now no hindered by the revolutionary movement.

TRANSVAAL LABOUR.

The Importation of Chinese.

The draft of an ordinance has been published at Pretoria regulating the introduction of Asiatic labour.

It makes most careful provision for the inspection and repatriation of the importees and their employment solely in the mines. Finally it expressly declares there is nothing therein which prevents the introduction of British Indians for employment on the railway.

FALL IN CONSOLS.

Consols in London fell 5/8 to-day, and now stand at 87 1/2.

THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENCY.

MR. CLEVELAND'S CANDIDATURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 7.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, the 6th January, says that a pointed speech by Mr. Olney, who has himself been regarded as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, indicates the probability of the Democrats nominating Mr. Grover Cleveland who has already been twice President of the Republic. The Republicans declare themselves pleased.

DISASTER ON THE SIMLA RAILWAY.

A RUNAWAY TRAIN.

FIVE NATIVES KILLED.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

A telegram received here reports a serious accident yesterday upon the Simla-Kalka Railway.

A goods train left Kalka and had proceeded about one mile up the hill towards Simla, when the driver was unable to proceed, as there being no vacuum brakes, the train ran away down hill.

Five natives were killed and several others were injured.

Rs. 2,000 to 10.

About placing the 1st three in the KING'S PLATE, run at Calcutta, January 16th. CHARLES HARDING, 38, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TRAINED NURSES IN NORTHERN INDIA.

LADY CURZON'S SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

At a meeting convened by Lady Curzon at Government House here yesterday the question of augmenting the supply of trained nurses in Northern India was discussed and a scheme was settled which is now to be laid before the Government of India with a request for it to be forwarded to the Secretary of State. This scheme is self-contained and does not interfere in any way with existing private associations for the supply of nurses.

MR. ROBERTSON'S RAILWAY REPORT.

The Government of India have forwarded to the Secretary of State their definite recommendations upon Mr. Robertson's railway report and Mr. Brereton, Secretary, Railway Branch, Public Works Department, is about to proceed to England on deputation to assist in the conferences that will be held there upon the subject. Mr. Hodson, Director of Railway Construction, will take up the duties of the Secretary, during Mr. Brereton's absence and Mr. Shalbolt, Consulting Engineer at Madras, will probably act for Mr. Hudson.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The cold weather in Upper India is bringing with it the increase in the plague mortality which has now come to be looked upon as an annual event. Last week the United Provinces had 2,613 deaths, Bengal 1,377 and the Punjab 1,459, while the Bombay Presidency continues to head the list with the heavy total of 6,630 deaths.

POONA, JANUARY 7.

The plague is playing havoc amongst the villagers of the Sholapur district. The inhabitants have left their houses and are camping out in the open. In the Sholapur city the plague is very bad, people leaving in numbers. In Poona, this year, plague is stationary.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Warden, Staff Captain, Intelligence Department, has one year's leave outside India.

Major Field, of the Judge Advocate's Department, Secunderabad, is transferred to Rangoon.

Captain Nicholas, 95th Infantry, officiating at Secunderabad.

Lieut Strong, 89th Punjab, is selected for the Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieut. C. Smith, Garrison Artillery, is posted to the Indian Army, Bombay.

Second-Lieutenant C. Shepherd, Unattached List, joins the 53rd Sikhs.

Captains Rivett-Carnac and Wilkinson, Executive Engineers, Public Works Department, proceed to England for instruction at Chatham.

Mr. J. Harkness, Executive Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service of the Government from the 10th proximo and Mr. R. A. Hodges, Superintending Engineer from the 6th instant.

The Transport Assaye from Southampton Cape and Mauritius is due in Bombay on the 6th proximo with the 68th and 101st Companies Garrison Artillery R. and T. batteries horse artillery and nearly a thousand men belonging to various regiments besides a large number of officers.

Lieutenant Colonel Greatrex, 91st Company Garrison Artillery, is posted on promotion to Malta.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

The Jackal Club was the fixture on our cards for yesterday morning and a small field of some thirty-five followers of the chase, including three members of the habit brigade assembled at the tryst ere hounds were moved on to the Home coverts. A large number of casualties to horseflesh, combined with stern duty in connection with the war, which is at present being waged in the vicinity of Vehar Lake, prevented many of our most regular and enthusiastic followers from taking part in the chase.

A run of twenty minutes with a kill close to the railway, midway between Santa Cruz and Andheri, followed by a fast gallop of some twenty-five minutes to the little hill, which lies a mile or so across the Andheri Road in the direction of Marol, was the result of our morning's sport. Finding in the Home coverts hounds led us over a greater portion of the first half of last year's "Hunt Cup" course until we reach a deep and forbidding nullah, on the brink of which some fifteen or twenty horsemen are collected, none caring to take first plunge, but the whip on his bay mare lands safely on the other side, while the Master on his plucky little grey have crossed further to the right, and now one by one we scramble across to find hounds a quarter of a mile ahead, streaming away in the direction of the railway. When within a few yards of the embankment, our quarry swings sharp right-handed and running parallel to the line for some half mile or so is bowled over right in the centre of the camp of a division of the attacking army.

A little spinney on the outskirts of Sahar village provided our next customer but hounds after hunting him for a very short distance threw up. However, the wild gesticulation of a cultivator, who was at work hard by, discloses the direction of our quarry's flight and hounds, quickly picking up the line led us at a much improved pace to the backwater. Here our Jack swung left-handed and running parallel to the backwater crossed the Andheri Road and led us down the valley, which was the course selected by Mr. J. L. Symons for his point-to-point races last year. On they go until they reach the base of the hill, best known by the name of "Jack Symons' Hill," where our quarry is viewed for a moment as he crosses the summit. But here, as the morning was very hot and an exceptionally trying one for hounds, the Master very wisely decided to call them off. The pace never approached that of some of our recent performances, but hounds ran over a very goodly country, and showed much beautiful hunting.

We cannot expect to be galloping full speed every day—nor, if such were possible, would it suit either the luck or capacity of each and all of us. Every dog has his day—and some dogs are satisfied with less of a day than others. We are jolly dogs if we have turned the spit of fortune so as to catch the full blaze of success in a hard-ridden chase. We are doleful dogs if we have been left in the shade; our tails go down; we whim and lament; we even insult the understanding of our fellowmen (excellent judges and unsparing, even if silent critics) by explaining with much emphasis the unheard-of combination of circumstances that led to our missing the run—and perhaps we miss another the ver next time.

But this catastrophe should not befall us in what we term a "hunting run." We surely ought to be there then—if only to assert our right as subscribers and to ride among the hounds and round the huntsman.

So we all of us make the most of a hunting run; see more of the work than we can possibly expect to in three "gallops" out of four or in ninety-nine out of a hundred (according to our calibre, mental, bodily and generally effective); have a great deal more to say about it afterwards (not the worst part of hunting); and probably go about our day's work—whatever our calling in life may be—without any of the soreness that may be our share after the fastest "run of the season."

JACKAL.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

DANCING FROCKS FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

DAINTY RUCHINGS.

ABOUT THE HAIR.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

There is a charming simplicity in young girls' dancing and party frocks, in spite of their many trimmings. They have a style of their own, too, and are not grotesque adaptations of the gowns worn by the 'older grown.' Soft silks, chiffon, mull, lawn, Swiss muslin, and veilings all lend themselves admirably, to the accordion-pleating and gathered effects that are so popular. Ganging is always becoming to the childish figure, and it wears better than accordion pleating. A pale pink veiling is pretty for the fourteen-year-old girl. The square neck gives a glimpse of the girlish throat, and is usually outlined with a two inch band of heavy cream lace insertion. One such dress recently seen had a shallow yoke, both back and front, formed of many rows of gauging. Below this the material fell full in the front, blousing over the skirt band, but fitting more smoothly in the back. The elbow sleeves had a deep cap of gauging, the fulness falling over tight bands of the lace insertion. The skirt was gathered into the band, finished by a deep hem, and trimmed with two four-inch bands of gauging. Cream-coloured mull made the wide lace-edged sash, and big French hair bows of cream coloured ribbon were to add the last dainty touch. Scarlet is a becoming colour for a brunette. Pale blue and white are always pretty, blue and pink are a French combination, while baby blue with dull green ribbons gives a very artistic effect. Silk is as much used—particularly for girls of sixteen and seventeen—as the simpler fabrics, and these dresses sometimes attain to the dignity of silk fringe as a trimming.

A charming Nile green crepe de Chine for sweet seventeen had the square-cut neck finished by a pointed collar of handmade lace which gave the effect of a yoke. The blouse was accordion-pleated but the pleating was so stretched as to give a lined effect. Narrow rows of gauging divided the elbow sleeves into puffings, and at the elbow was a double frill of silk and lace. The underskirt of Nile green silk was finished by a deep accordion-pleated ruffle, while the overskirt of crepe de Chine was slightly graduated in length from front to back and edged by two rows of fancy silk braid of exactly the same shade. But its striking feature was the deep silk fringe which matched the crepe exactly, and gave a graceful effect. A single width of Nile green ribbon formed a belt which fastened at the left side. At this point a piece of the fringe started, and fell in soft drapings down to the bottom of the skirt fringe. A big Alsatian bow of the green ribbon was ready to be worn on the top of the head, which would contrast charmingly with the golden curls of a possible wearer. Back to the old, old days the party girl has gone—like her mother—to seek ideas for her winter parties, and many of the quaint flowered muslins, the full skirts, and the graceful fichus of nearly a century ago will be worn. Indeed, some of these picturesque dresses make the wearers look as if they had stepped out of an old picture. A ruddy haired girl would look delightful in one of these old-world dresses seen amid the Christmas display. It was made of mousseline flowered in dull blues and greens on a cream ground. The bodice was cut slightly low and rounded. It was simplicity itself quite full, and blousing a little both front and back. The oval trimming was a four-inch band of gauging, which finished the neck, and formed the cap to the sleeves. This band was slashed to admit a running of wide changeable green and blue six-inch Louis ribbon, which was tied in the front in a flat bow. The elbow sleeves were quite full, and gave the effect of being draped over the tight lining.

The full skirt was gathered into the band. It came to within four inches of the floor, and was simply trimmed round the bottom by four overlapping ruffles. These were only three inches deep, and were set on rather skimpingly. The sash of the changeable ribbon was drawn out so wide as to give the effect of a girdle, tapering down in the front to fasten by an old-fashioned gilt buckle. At each side, from underneath the sash, a piece of ribbon started, and extended down to the heading of the first ruffle, where it was finished off by a flat bow. The wearer of this quaint gown should part her hair in the middle, and let it ripple down over her ears, ending in curls at the nape of the neck, where it should be tied with a bow of the changeable ribbon. Wreaths of small roses are to be a favourite hair decoration for winter, both with the young girl and her older sister. Dotted Swiss is a favourite material for the dancing frock, while point d'esprit is even prettier when made over coloured silk. A point d'esprit made over white taffeta was a miracle of hand tucking and lace insertion. The skirt flared widely round the bottom, and was trimmed to a height of ten inches above the hem by lace insertion and groups of tucking, and finished by a three-inch-wide ruffle of lace. Further up the tucking and lace insertion was used in an even wider band to give a graduated flounce effect. The blouse had a deep rounded yoke of lace insertion, finished by a six-inch wide lace flounce. Below this it was tucked horizontally and bloused over a pointed French waist line. The elbow sleeves were trimmed with alternate lace insertion and tucking, and finished by double ruffles of wide lace. The sash was of the point d'esprit, finished off with lace and tied at the left side.

Ruchings, dainty, soft, and becoming, are one of the touches that tell in the well-dressed woman's costume. They have their practical uses also. The deep plaited ruches of mousseline de soie, Liberty silk, and chiffon are extremely useful in doing up a last year's evening bodice. As a bertha they make an effective finish for a low-necked blouse. Just a little smart touch may be introduced by edging the bertha at the top with two narrow rows of lace beading, and threading one with gold and the other with black velvet ribbon. Narrow taffeta silk ruches, with the edges pinked, make a very pretty simple trimming for an evening frock, and they are lovely indeed when made of chiffon taffeta. Shaded chiffon ruches trim beautiful evening gowns. They are used one above the other, as a skirt trimming reaching from the hem of the skirt to the knee, and having the darkest shade at the bottom. There are many ways of adding a touch of individuality to a skirt trimmed in this fashion. A pretty idea is to head each ruching with a gold cord, since gold is so much the fashion at present, or in place of the cord use a vine of dainty flowers, such as violets or little button roses, or even very small eaves. If something less expensive is required, head each frill with a narrow ruching of the chiffon itself. Ruching also plays a prominent part in the making of those exquisitely dainty little wraps which are purposely made to throw over the shoulders between dances. They are charming when fashioned of deep ruchings of plaited Liberty silk and are trimmed with lace and chenille cords.

Golden locks, ruddy locks, copper-coloured locks—in fact, the whole gamut of reds and yellows in hair—must now be considered out of fashion.—Dark mahogany is the modish colour, and it is anticipated that there will be more dyeing than ever, as the new hue is seldom found among nature's tints. The style of hairdressing is also changing. The "upholstered" pompadour is giving place to a pompadour which is fluffy, soft, and mounted not over a stiff, hard roll, but on an airy support, stiffer, but hardly heavier, than a network of natural hair—"This," said a French hairdresser, "is not pulled down over the brow, but rolls back naturaled except for a stray look or two which are permitted to curl downwards if the forehead is very high—"The very newest of these pompadours is parted no one side—a style that gives a remarkably smart look to many women. "Dainty little curls are to stray on the temples suggestive of the ringlets of the crinoline period. "The elaborate 'bun' coiffure will again be popular this winter, and the unbecoming gap that existed in days of your between the front and back hair is to be bridged over with soft puffs and oblong jewelled pins."

The question, "Is beauty a bar to employment for women?" has been very seriously debated at a number of agencies where governesses and upper servants are in demand. The views advanced were various and interesting. "Certainly not," said Miss Leonora Carr, the manageress of a fashionable agency in New Bond-street. "A pretty governess can be placed with far greater ease than one who has brilliancy without good looks. "She must be a very jealous woman who could frankly demand the services of a plain governess in preference to a pretty one. I have never had such an application. I should say that beauty adds 50 per cent, to the chances of a girl who seeks her livelihood in this manner." "Beauty wins the day," said the manageress of an Oxford-street employment agency. "Only yesterday a well-known lady living in Kensington engaged a parlourmaid from me solely because she was pretty. Personal appearance counts for everything. This applies to men-servants as well. I do not believe that any girl would be persecuted because she was pretty. "Sometimes trouble arises because a governess who is good-looking cannot forget the fact. I sent a girl of that kind to a very good place some months ago. She had been engaged over five other applicants because my client was struck with her personal appearance. In less than a month she was back on my hands, with a tale of persecution. But Mrs.—wrote to me that she spent more time trying to 'beautify' herself than in attending to her duties." At an agency which supplies Paddington and Westbourne-grove, the declaration was made that a pretty girl could always find a place. "A request for a plain governess would be a confession of weakness on the part of a woman. The girl who is shapely, neat, and attractive is bound to succeed. Everything depends on their own behaviour."

"A woman's vanity is the ruin of many a thrifty husband," was the caustic criticism of an eminent judge some time ago. To satisfy their vanity and to keep up with the sordid rivalry of extravagant society, women will literally steal from their husband in underhand ways that would be difficult for the most sagacious of men to discover. One plan adopted by women is to pledge their husbands' credit with tradesmen. Questioned on this point, a prominent modiste said "We ascertain what and who the husband is, and then we take the risk. We always have the alternative of stopping supplies, and this invariably has the desired effect and brings something on account. "It is very rarely a man will write stopping his wife's credit, but it means constant friction at home. Many times our accounts are paid with money that has been given for the housekeeping accounts, and these are juggled to make up the deficiency when possible. I have heard of one woman who blamed of the ready cash she was able to secure on tea alone. "It is quite true," said a well-known cash grocer when asked if women "deplore" house accounts. "Before I made the stringent rules on which my business is carried on we used purchasing one quality of article often asked that it should be booked at a higher price. Tea was a favourite item; little breakfast luxuries, fruits, wines, biscuits, and cakes were among others. "Vanity and trying to live beyond their incomes is the cause of it all. In some instances the husbands are undoubtedly mean, but in most cases it is the woman's own absolute moral depravity that wrecks many a home.

CYCLING AND MOTORING AT HOME.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

Someone has raised the question.—Is the traction engine doomed? We hope it is. This horrid vehicle does more injury to the roads in a week than any amount of ordinary vehicular traffic would do in a year. The wheels are fitted with bars of iron placed transversely across the iron tyres and the strips or bars make ugly indentations in the road and the injury done to the road bed is easily apparent. With the gradual adoption of mechanically driven vehicles both for pleasure and business purposes, ponderous traction engines with their destructive wheels have not a long lease of life we think for load drawing vehicles of considerable power are now being made with ordinary wheels and tyres, and with presentable exteriors. The dirty, heavy, and bulky old traction engine certainly seems to be doomed.

In the "Automobile Club Journal" there appears a short article dealing with the practice so prevalent in London of treating the road surface with a sprinkling of small flints in order to give a foot-hold to horses when the roads are in a slippery condition. These flints are as sharp as glass and as hard as they are sharp. "The resultant effect on rubber can readily be imagined," says the writer; "the flints perforate the tyres, and, remaining embedded in the fabric of the rubber, quickly perforate the covers, so that an automobilist who has to pass over a thoroughfare so treated once or twice a day, finds in a very short time that his pneumatics are absolutely ruined. Automobilists in complaining have no wish to be considered unreasonable or selfish to the safety of horses, but since the same result—so far as giving horses a foothold—can be obtained from sand and like material, it is only reasonable that they should protest against the injury their tyres are receiving.

Motor omnibuses are now plying in many ports of the country and it must be growing more and more apparent to everyone that motive power will be the traction of a few years to come. A Royal Commission is now sitting on the London Traffic question and in evidence it was stated that at a certain point in Regent Street no less than 4,731 omnibuses passed in twelve hours; more than one half the total of other vehicles. What a saving of valuable space would be made were these buses converted into motor buses. Three motor buses could be put in the space occupied by two horse-drawn vehicles and also they would be able to cover the journey quicker and therefore more frequently. The change is bound to come and we believe it will come with a rush.

An indoor track is being erected in London at the Olympia, the home of the National Sports Exhibition which will be opened on Boxing Day. The track will measure nine laps to the mile, and be banked to a matter of eighteen feet. Instead of being built on the usual hogback pattern it will be straight, and constructed under the supervision of "Tommy" Hall, the holder of the world's hour record. He, if anyone should know how a track should be constructed.

An unsuccessful action was brought against a carter by a Birmingham cyclist who had had his machine damaged by the alleged negligence of the driver. It was stated that when the accident occurred the driver was lighting a cigarette and not looking where he was going. It would appear that the wheelman slipped on the tram lines and the cart came along and passed over his machine. The evidence was not sufficient to gain a conviction but the magistrate had some words to say on the callous conduct of the driver who had not stopped to see what injuries he had caused.

A. S. Ingram one of the finest amateurs England has ever produced, and the hero of numerous races, matches and records has definitely retired from the racing path. He has had a long innings at the game and must possess a record collection of prize cups and medals. At the annual dinner of the Polytechnic C.C. the junior club which Ingram has always ridden the official announcement of his retirement was given and high honour was bestowed upon him by admitting him an Associate of the Polytechnic. When the special Associate medal was presented the Chairman Mr. J. E. K. Snell had many things to say in Ingram's honour. Consistency was Ingram's watch-word throughout the whole of his racing career. He was consistent in training, consistent in winning and consistent in riding the machine, and tyres that he found to be best. In fact all his many successes were achieved on a Dunlop tyred machine.

We must certainly express surprise at the judgment pronounced by Mr Justice Tumper at the Middlesborough County Court where two cyclists sued for damages caused through the defendant's car being unlighted. It appears that the wheelmen were obliged to run their machines into the kerb in order to avoid the cart which was drawn across the road. The judge maintained that no cyclist should ride after dark at a greater speed than would allow the machine to be pulled up within its own length, and in dismissing the case, allowed the defendant costs.

Sooner or later, the rubber tread of the tyre of a motor cycle or car wears out and the canvass the real support of the tyre is laid bear. It is advisable to refrain from using the tyre after it has worn out to this extent, but to have a new tread fitted as speedily as possible. The Dunlop Company make a specialty of this feature, vulcanising new treads in the most thorough manner.

SIR FREDERICK TREVES will, it is understood, furnish a report to the Home authorities regarding the position and work of the Royal Army Medical Corps officers in India. Further, it may be anticipated that he will incidentally have something to say regarding the Indian Medical Service.

THE MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

VISIT OF H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

CUTTING THE WATER MAIN.

MAROLE, JANUARY 7.

The enemy were busy last evening, and succeeded in cutting the Vehar Main in three places. Hostilities were commenced, as was stated yesterday, about two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. A reconnaissance was made under the command of Captain Creagh, and this party, which consisted of 50 men, succeeded in locating a picket of the "white" force guarding the main on the road to Saki Bridge. News was despatched to the base, where about two-thirds of the enemy were bivouacking, about a mile from Andheri Station and at seven o'clock a party was sent round by Saki and the defending picket were nicely rapped, the whole of their number being bagged. Little difficulty was then experienced in cutting the main, and this operation was successfully accomplished, as already recorded. This would practically have ended the manœuvres, leaving the honours of the operations with the khaki column. The officer commanding, however, decided that the main, though cut, could be repaired and the engagement was resumed. The khaki force was given until two this afternoon to carry out their project and the engagement was actively continued all night. This morning two divisions were sent out, one towards Vehar, and the other in the direction of Saki. A hot fight ensued between the attacking party under Captain Lester, which was projected against an outpost to the east of the Saki Road, and a body of the white force who were defending a portion of the viaduct, which was adjudged to be particularly important. Captain Lester's force lost heavily killed and wounded and as many as fifty men were sent back to the hospital. There again the work of the medical officer was undertaken with an eye to realistic effect. Men who were conveyed to the hospital with a ticket to the effect that they were suffering from broken or shattered limbs had to submit to the ordeal of the application of splints. Other imaginary hurts were also treated and this part of the business was greatly enjoyed by the men who, doubtless, welcomed the opportunity of a rest after the hard work of the previous twenty-four hours. The engagement was continued until this afternoon, but the khaki column found themselves unable to again penetrate the lines of the white force. The only direction in which success was at all possible was towards Vehar, the white force having a pretty good idea of the enemy's movements in the direction of Andheri. To reach Vehar within the time limit was an impossibility. The fight then may be taken to have ended with honours fairly even. The enemy certainly achieved their object in cutting the mains, but in view of the general's finding this did not go for much. Numerous incidents of a humorous nature have occurred during the progress of the operations. Yesterday one of the officers removing his helmet, betook himself into the lines of the opposing column, and with the aid of a map and notebook was successful in obtaining a report which came in very useful to his force. He talked and chatted with the men and his identity was not discovered. Again to-day a couple of bicycle scouts belonging to the white column suddenly found themselves plump in the middle of the khaki bivouac. However, not a single soldier noticed the opportunity which presented itself of a simple capture, and the men putting on a spurt rode away out of danger right through the outposts and had the good fortune to escape unnoticed. This morning his Excellency Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, came to the scene of the operations and rode over a considerable sketch of country on horseback. He betrayed keen interest in all that was done, and thoroughly inspected both forces before returning to Bombay. The men have greatly enjoyed the experiences, though some of those who were present in the engagement in the Saki Road, which lasted practically from seven o'clock last evening until nine o'clock this evening, expressed themselves as being "fed up" It was about four o'clock this afternoon when the umpires attached to the khaki column returned to the bivouac at Andheri to report the termination of hostilities.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. T. Walker, M.A. (Edin.), I.C.S., on return to duty, becomes Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, vice Mr. J. U. Gloster, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. M. F. Clark, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, acts as District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, vice Mr. W. Heyland, pending further orders.

Mr. W. G. Betham, on return to duty, becomes Divisional Forest Officer, Ahmednagar.

Mr. W. F. D. Fisher, on relief, is appointed Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana.

Mr. G. H. Cowan is transferred to Belgaum with effect from 1st February, and is placed under the orders of the Collector of Belgaum.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, 21st Lancers, has been appointed Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, from the 12th December.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL SENSATION.

THE LEE-ZANCIG COMBINATION.

Is the Cowasji Jehangir Institute on Monday evening next the Lee and Zancig Combination will appear for the first time in Bombay. The entertainment presented by these performers includes exhibitions of hypnotism and thought-reading and is of a very remarkable character. The Company comes direct from Calcutta, where the entertainment has been very successful, and has also had a very successful season in Ceylon. The entertainment is presented under the direction of Mr. J. B. Leavitt, the well-known American "entrepeneur" One of the special features of the show will be the hypnotising of a subject for 24 hours. This will take place on Thursday night when the subject will be put to sleep by Professor Lee and will be awakened on Friday night. In the meantime the sleeping man will be probed on view.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SICILIA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Sicilia, under the command of Captain J. H. S. Nason, will sail to-day for Southampton, with details consisting of 27 officers, 12 ladies, and 7 children, 1,113 non-commissioned officers and men, 27 women, and 52 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut Col and Mrs W D A Cowan and daughter, R A M C
Lieut Col and Mrs C Seymour and daughters, R A M C
Major F J Brown, R A M C
Major and Mrs A Maturin, R A M C
Major and Mrs C A Young, R A M C
Captain W F Huddleston, R A M C
Captain and Mrs H J Barton, R E
Captain G H Wedgwood, York and Lanc
Capt and Adjt T O Marden and child, Cheshire Regt
Capt P D Murdoch, A S C and Sutherland Highlanders
Lieut H D M Laughlin, I A
Lieut W F Parson, I A
Lieut W B Hay, I A
Lieut D R Gordon, Warwick Regt
Lieut R C Y Daring, K O S Borderers
Lieut A F Lumsden, R Scots
Lieut R H Seward, I A
Lieut B A Yale, I A
Lieut L W Jenkins, I A
Lieut A V Richardson, Cheshire Regt
Lieut R H Montgomery, Welsh Regt
Lieut D W Powell Northampton Regt
Mrs Jackson, S De
Wife of Capt Roddy, S and T Corps
Wife of Head and child, R A
Wife of Johnston, I A
Wife of Major Stanton and children, R A
Wife of Capt Bosley, R E
Wife of Capt Perry, I A
Lieut G H Thomas, A and S Highlanders
Lieut J H Dwyer, East Lancs Regt
Lieut D K Palmer, York and Lancs Regt
Lieut A B R Pearse, R Scots

ACCIDENT TO H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

We are sorry to learn, says the "Indian Daily News," that H. H. the Aga Khan had a nasty accident while out bicycling on New Year's Day in Calcutta. Occurring so soon after his recent illness, it is most unfortunate that it should have happened, particularly at the present time, when his Highness has so many official and social engagements on hand. We trust, however, that he will soon be out and about again.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN ordinary meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr James Macdonald presiding.

STANDING COMMITTEE ELECTION.

The President informed the members that the first item on the agenda was with regard to the election of a member of the Standing Committee in place of Mr. S. D. Khote, deceased, but as there had been only one councillor nominated for the vacancy, namely, Mr. Kallandas Keshavdas, he (the President) declared him a duly appointed member of the Standing Committee.

KHAN BAHADUR M. C. MURZBAN.

The Commissioner forwarded a letter from Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, retired Executive Engineer, in which he thanked the Corporation for the very kind terms in which they had given expression to their appreciation of the humble services rendered by him as their Executive Engineer for nearly eleven years and for the uniform courtesy and consideration with which they had dealt with him throughout the period of his service.

Dr. A. G. Viegas proposed that the letter be recorded and in doing so, said Mr. Murzban by his power of organisation and administrative ability, had been successful in putting his department, which was at one time in a very unsatisfactory condition, in a high state of efficiency.

The proposition was carried.

QUESTION OF OVERBRIDGES.

The Corporation considered the following letter to the President from the Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, dated the 22nd December last: "I am directed to forward copy of a letter from the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 15th October 1903, and with reference to para. 2 of that letter to state that H. E. the Governor in Council proposes to appoint Chairman, The Secretary to Government, P. W. Department Members.—The Secretary to Government, P. W. Department (Railway); the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay; the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust; the Collector of Land Revenue Customs and Opium, Bombay; the Acting Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Co, as a committee to consider and report on the location of the two additional overbridges (i. e., additional to the one referred to in para 1 of the Chairman's letter) between the French Bridge and Colaba, which it is in the power of Government to call upon the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company to construct—the committee to meet in Bombay in the present cold weather. With reference to clause 57 (2) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, I am to request that you will kindly obtain the sanction of the Corporation to the Municipal Commissioner serving on the proposed Committee. The favour of an early reply is requested.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchundra Krishna the Corporation sanctioned the Commissions serving on the Committee proposed to be appointed by Government.

LEAKAGE OF WATER MAINS.

On the motion of Dr. A. G. Viegas the Corporation sanctioned the expenditure up to a limit of Rs. 10,700 in respect of the salary, &c., of Mr. Arthur Edward Sherring, the special officer appointed to detect leakage of water mains, &c.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the payment of an annual grant of Rs. 2,500 to the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind the expenditure for the year 1904-05 being met from surplus cash balance. He said the institution deserved the support of the Corporation, because it helped one of the most helpless classes of the community and made their miserable life a little tolerable. It was not a sectarian institution because the pupils attending it were not given religious education in any particular creed. The object of the institution was most laudable and the Corporation acting under the discretionary powers vested in them would be justified in making the grant.

Dr. Naik seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta while not opposing the grant proposed to be made to the school, thought it desirable for the Corporation to proceed in the matter in a regular manner. He thought such matters ought not to be dealt with except during the discussion of the budget estimates. The grant proposed to be made to the institution had not been included in the budget estimates for the year 1904-05 and therefore it could be made only by a member giving a notice of motion for it during the discussion of the budget estimates. Again the proposition was framed in such a manner as to make the grant a perpetual one, which it was not in the power of the Corporation to make. He moved an amendment that the consideration of the subject be taken up during the consideration of the income and expenditure for the year 1904-05.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil moved another amendment to the effect that a committee be appointed to ascertain whether the boys attending the school near residents of Bombay or came from up-country stations. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was then carried by a large majority.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND THE CORPORATION.

At the recommendation of the Commissioner, the following letter to the President of the Corporation from the Secretary to the Bombay Improvement Trust, was considered as an urgent business:—

"Pursuant to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act, notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a Police Accommodation Scheme The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 3,040 square yards or thereabouts) are as follows:—On or towards the north, a proposed foot passage to be constructed on the Agripada Estate of the said Trustees, the same being delineated on the map hereinafter referred to; on or towards the east, the Ripon Road; on or towards the south, Cross Road No. 3; and on or towards the west, another proposed passage to be constructed on the said estate, the same being also delineated on the said map. The office of the said Trustees at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said scheme and a map of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours. No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purposes of the said scheme.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the letter be referred to a Committee (named). He said he did not think it was ever contemplated that the scheme should be pushed forward so promptly as the Government and the Improvement Trust deemed it necessary. He did not think that the officers of the Trust had acquired sufficient experience to do these things in a most economical manner.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said he had always been opposing the pushing forward of such a scheme at the Board of the Trust.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil remarked it looked as if the Trust was a department of Government. There had been nothing done by the Trust to find accommodation for those displaced by their improvement schemes, who were wandering from one place to another, and yet attempts were made to bring forward the scheme for provision for the accommodation of the police.

Mr. Mahta's proposition was agreed to.

BUDGET-ESTIMATES FOR 1904-05.

The Corporation then proceeded to consider budget estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1904-05 framed by the Standing Committee.

Dr. A. G. Viegas, Chairman of the Standing Committee, in introducing the budget said it was a matter for congratulation that no additional taxation was proposed to be imposed, and they owed that result to the able, energetic and conscientious administration of Mr. Harvey, the Commissioner (applause) who looked after the interest of the Municipality as if it was his own, (Renewed applause.) As the budget estimates were framed there was a deficit of Rs. 5,83,000, which was proposed to be met from surplus cash balance, the estimated income being Rs. 82,78,000 which, with the previous years, balances came to over Rs. 98,00,000. The estimated expenditure was passed at Rs. 88,61,000. It had been proposed for the first time to finance the plague expenditure from their revenue. It would be seen that the plague expenditure had been continually diminishing, it was in the year 1899 Rs. 7,00,000, in 1901 it was Rs. 7,02,000 in the following year it came down to Rs. 2,50,000, and it was proposed now to pass it at the same figure during the ensuing year. They has spent altogether on plague up to the close of the year 1902-03 the sum of Rs. 57,52,000, which had been financed from loans, Government contributions and loan fund balances.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil thought that they ought not to finance the plague expenditure from revenue, but that they ought to have a plague loan. The Calcutta Municipality had already resolved to finance their plague expenditure from revenue, and the Government of India was strictly of that opinion. Mr. Vakil must know that in view of section 100 of the Municipal Act, they could not borrow any money except for some permanent work, and as they had no power to borrow money for plague expenditure the Government of India passed an emergency Loan Act enabling local bodies to raise loans for such an emergency as the plague epidemic. It must also be remembered that the Act was passed especially and primarily for the benefit of local bodies who were not able to meet expenditure from revenue. He also begged to remind Mr. Vakil that the Government of India had very great objection to giving them a term of twenty years for plague loans, and they wanted to lend it only to ten years, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the Government of India were induced to give them the extended term of twenty years. He thought he was not exaggerating when he said that the Government of India would ever consent to the plague expenditure being met from loans, and he failed to see what the advantage to the Corporation would be by financing the expenditure from loan. He hoped the Bombay Government would treat the Corporation liberally, and allow them a generous contribution to enable them to meet their liabilities on plague expenditure. Dr. Viegas next referred to the several recommendations made by the Standing Committee, who reduced two annas on grain, and thus reduced the income by Rs. 1,40,000. They also reduced the duty on fire-wood further reducing the income by Rs. 40,000. The Commissioner had proposed to reduce the duty on ghee from ten to eight annas, but as the Standing Committee thought that as it was an article of food which was largely used by the comparatively well-to-do people, the Commissioner's proposal was not agreed to, and they raised the duty from eight to ten annas as it was during the last year. The Standing Committee went further and reduced the water-rate from six to four annas for domestic consumption, thus reducing the income by Rs. 50,000. It must be considered by the Corporation that those who paid by meter paid considerably more than those who paid on valuation or assessment. He thought that the Corporation ought to adopt every possible measure to popularise the introduction of meters so as to prevent the waste of water. He hoped that reduction would be welcomed by the Corporation—Dr. Viegas then entered into the details of the budget, and in conclusion expressed to hope that the estimates would be generally approved.

Dr. N. N. Katrak seconded the resolution.

Mr. Hormosji Vakil next addressed the Corporation on the budget estimates. He had not concluded his remarks when the Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

THE SURAT ICE COMPANY.

A QUESTION OF ACCOUNTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, heard a notice matter in which Mahomed Jafarali Soudagar, a Bori merchant, charged Adolph Gothard Christiansen, a European, and his two sons Adolph Gothard Christiansen and Albert George Christiansen with cheating and criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 20,000. Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister-at-law, appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Setalwad said that the first defendant had got ill and gone to Europe, and therefore, the notice had not been served on him and he was prepared to proceed against the other two.

Mr. Binning said he would represent the first respondent as well.

His Worship ruled that it could not be done in the absence of direct authority from the first defendant.

The case against the second and the third respondents having been proceeded with, Mr. Setalwad applied for the inspection of Messrs. Garlick and Company's account books.

Mr. Binning said he would object to the inspection being taken on the ground that the books belonged to a third party, who had no direct connection with the affairs of the company started by the parties.

The Court upheld Mr. Binning's objection.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant was introduced to the first defendant by one Esufali Ibrahimji Alibhai in 1901, when it was represented to him that the first defendant contemplated starting an ice factory at Surat, and that the requisite capital for machinery and factory would be Rs 55,000. The first defendant further said that he would furnish half the requisite capital. Upon those representations the complainant was induced to enter into an agreement with the first defendant on the 10th September, 1902 by virtue of which the Surat Ice Company was constituted. It was agreed that an ice factory should be started at Surat with a capital of Rs. 60,000 out of which Rs. 22,500 were to be paid by the first defendant and a like sum by the complainant Esufali The remaining Rs 15,000 were to be raised on the mortgage of the factory and the machinery. It was further agreed that the first defendant should become the sole managing partner, in the deed itself the other respondents were substituted as partners as well as the sole managing partners in place of their father who was ill. The complainant had now discovered that the representations made by the first defendant that he would contribute half the capital were false and he never contributed any portion of it. Moreover the total cost of the machinery and of the factory was less than Rs. 30,000 whereas the last two defendants had debited Rs. 42,000 to that account. The accounts furnished by the third defendant contained false entries.

Mr. Binning in reply to the notice, said he would base his arguments on the report of Inspector Power who had been deputed to make inquiries into the matter. He would allude to the information and legal instruments as far as they bore on the points reported upon by Mr. Power. Proceeding counsel said the first agreement of the 9th of August, 1901, entered into between the parties should not have been kept back as it was of importance to the defence. That fact was mentioned in Mr. Power's report. He asked the Court to bear in mind the fact that up to late the complainant and his partner had paid only Rs. 20,000, which was less by Rs 2,500 than the sum agreed upon, and for this sum they received a half charge in the profit and loss of the factory. Mr. Christiansen (senior) brought his experience to the business in addition to his eight-anna share and moreover the good-will belonged to him. Counsel argued how could the defendants be held criminally liable, because Mr. Christiansen (senior) raised money on the concern as required and gave a four-anna share each to the complainant and his partner. Rs. 15,000 were raised by Mr. Christiansen (senior) conjointly with the complainant and his partner on the Company's property as the latter were not going to pay more. Correctly speaking neither party brought money, the complainant and his partner having assigned the remainder of their lease of land to Mr. Christiansen about the time the agreement of September, 1902 was entered into. As Mr. Christiansen became ill, and went to England he made his sons his partners. Counsel said at best the case was one for a Civil Court.

Mr. Setalvad having replied the magistrate said the rights and liabilities of the partners had to be considered in accordance with the terms of the agreement. When the agreement of 10th September, 1902 was looked into and the complaint of the present applicants considered in the light of that agreement, it became clear that no criminal offence was disclosed and that this was a matter purely for the taking of partnership accounts.

Clause 16 provided for a reference to arbitration and that course had not been adopted. His Worship did not say that the applicants were bound to adopt that course if respondents were guilty of a criminal offence. But as he did not find either from the report or from the other materials placed by counsel before court that any criminal offence was disclosed, he must refer the parties to a Civil Court. The items of building and machinery account were prima facie unauthorized; but he was not prepared to hold on the materials before him that the respondents were guilty of any offence. They might be liable to pay some money on the partnership account, but there was nothing to show that they were criminally liable. His Worship being of that opinion dismissed the complaint and referred the parties to a Civil Court.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 8th January.

There will be Class Firing at Santa Cruz next Saturday afternoon the 9th inst.

All Members who have not yet commenced their Class Firing are requested to attend.

By Order
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th January.

1. It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 20th January to the 6th February 1904, both days inclusive. The Annual Inspection will probably take place at the Camp on the morning of the 6th February.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th January.

1. Lieut-Col Louis P Russell, having returned off leave resumes command of the Corps from this date.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The B V A Childrens' Christmas Tree and Treat will be held in the B V A Club Rooms to-morrow (Saturday) the 9th inst., Doors open at 4-45 p.m.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL PULLING DOWN OF A HOUSE.

SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit instituted by Gungaram Bapujee against the Municipal Commissioner and another, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover from the Municipal Commissioner the sum of Rs. 3,600, with interest and costs. Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Khunderao, Shripad and Laud, appeared for the plaintiff and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

The plaintiff stated that, in pursuance of an order of the High Court, made in the matter of Act 34 of 1858, and in the matter of Waman Bhai, a lunatic, the second defendant Shamrao Bhai, as the committee of the property of the lunatic, placed by way of mortgage a certain immoveable property, situated a Thakordwar Road, in the possession of the plaintiff and one Gungabai since deceased, to secure the repayment of certain sums of money. The plaintiff was now the sole surviving mortgagee to all the benefits under the said mortgage and had been in possession of the premises since the 17th October, 1898. The house was let to tenants and the plaintiff as mortgagee in possession, was in receipt of the rents and profits of the house. In June, 1900, it was found necessary to execute certain repairs to the house. The plaintiff under a misapprehension of the law as he now believed, gave notice to the Commissioner under Section 342 of the Municipal Act 3 of 1888. As the repairs were urgently required, the plaintiff executed the same without waiting for a reply from the Commissioner. The latter afterwards claimed that the front portion of the house, abutting on the Thakordwar Lane, was within the regular line of the street, and that he was entitled to enforce a set-back and add the ground to the street. After some correspondence, on the 10th June, 1902, the Commissioner, by his servants, entered upon the premises, but instead of merely removing the structure on the land within the regular line, pulled down the whole house. The plaintiff charged that the pulling-down of the whole house was a wrongful act for which the Commissioner was responsible, and that by such act he had deprived the plaintiff of a substantial portion of his security. Plaintiff had called upon the Commissioner to make good the damage he had suffered, but he refused to comply with the demand, and had merely offered to pay Rs. 15 per square yard for the land acquired by him and Rs. 193 for that portion of the structure which stood upon the land so acquired. Plaintiff believed he was in error originally when in June, 1900, he gave notice under Section 342 of the Municipal Act. For the purposes of the repairs that were then going on, no notice was required to be given by him. He had, however, under a misapprehension of his rights, all along acquiesced in the Commissioner's claim to set back the house, and he did not now desire to question his action in respect thereof. He, however, contended that the Commissioner's action in pulling down the whole house was both wrongful and unjustifiable and had caused damage to him, which he estimated at Rs. 3,600.

For the Commissioner, it was stated that the plaintiff had prior to the 12th June, 1900, executed upon the premises such work as was described in Section 342, and he was prosecuted in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate for so doing but having admitted the offence charged against him, and having undertaken to remove the work, was warned and discharged. He however failed to carry out the undertaking, and the Commissioner, with the approval of the Standing Committee, caused the work to be removed and took possession of the portion of the land within the regular line of the street. The Commissioner denied that his men, instead of merely removing the structure within the regular line pulled down the whole house as alleged. Due care and caution were exercised in carrying out the work of removal, but such removal rendered it absolutely necessary also to remove the remainder of the roof and a portion of the remainder of the eastern wall of the building which would otherwise have been a source of serious danger as they would inevitably have fallen. Defendant denied that the plaintiff by reason of any such act had suffered loss or damage to the extent claimed. Defendant was ready and willing to pay plaintiff proper compensation for the value of the land acquired for street improvement, and for any damage sustained by the owner in consequence of the requisition to set back, but he submitted that the amount of such compensation should, in case of disagreement, be determined by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court pursuant to Section 504 of the Act. Defendant further said without prejudice to his defence, that the notice given by the plaintiff did not state with reasonable particularity the cause of action now sued on, and was not a good notice within the meaning of Section 527 of the Act; and he submitted that the suit ought to be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

THE LATE MR. DRUCKER.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY FROM NEW YORK.

MRS. HOOLEY'S LUCK.

By the death of Mr. Adolphus Drucker, formerly M. P. for Northampton Mrs. Ernest Terah Hooley will gain to the extent of about £93,500.

Mr. Drucker died in New York on the 12th December, and his life was insured in different companies for £200,000. One of the policies was for £100,000, and this Mrs. Hooley had the good fortune to hold.

It was taken out in 1900 with the General Life Office Cannon-street, but, as is usual with policies for exceptionally large amounts the risk was divided with other offices. The annual premium was £2,000 and Mr. Drucker paid the first by drawing bills.

Towards the end of that year bankruptcy proceedings were instituted against him, but he failed to appear on the receiving order, and left the country in 1901, after having it is authoritatively stated assigned the £100,000 life policy to Mrs. Hooley, who has since paid premiums to the amount of about £3,500.

Mr. Drucker was only thirty-five years of age at the time of his death, which the doctors at Bellevue Hospital, New York, say was due to meningitis and alcoholism.

He was the son of an Amsterdam banker, from whom he inherited £300,000, and was educated at Leyden University. He was particularly interested in the financial possibilities of British Columbia, and also had literary aspirations having translated and also had literary aspirations having translated from the German a work on the evolution of the Aryan.

He appeared at Northampton in 1892, and in 1895 was elected junior Conservative member for Northampton, and held the seat until the 1900 general election.

The New York "World" on December 15th, published a sensational statement with regard to the death of Mr. Adolphus Drucker at Bellevue Hospital. The statement is made by one James Murphy, who alleged that the attendants at the hospital murdered and robbed Mr. Drucker after he was taken there on Tuesday night.

Murphy, who is now in the Tombs Prison awaiting trial for theft, has written a letter to Mr. Robinson, the late Mr. Drucker's lawyer, in which he says that he occupied on the Tuesday night in question, the next cot in Bellevue Hospital to that in which Mr. Drucker was placed.

He says that when the Englishman was brought into the hospital he was drowsy, and wanted to go to bed, but was not permitted to do so. Murphy states that two of the hospital attendants took Mr. Drucker's watch and chain from his pocket and the studs and cuff buttons from his shirt, and then, forcing him into a chair, administered an injection of morphine.

Murphy relates that he heard Mr. Drucker tell the attendants his name, and also mention the names of his friends, that they might be informed where he was. The attendants, however, took no notice of this. They bound his feet and wrists, and forced him to drink something which Murphy declares was a dark-coloured mixture.

GRAVE CHARGES.

One of the attendants, Murphy alleges, punched Mr. Drucker in the head and jaw, and choked him when he attempted to rise from the bed on which he had been thrown. The unfortunate man finally fell back upon his pillow in an insensible condition.

The attendantsce administered two more injections of morphine, according to Murphy's statement, and Mr. Drucker was left in a condition of stupor. The next morning at breakfast time he was found to be dead.

An inquest was to be held on December 23. It is stated that the coroner does not believe Murphy's story. The police records show that when the patient was arrested and taken to Bellevue, he had no watch or jewellery whatever upon his person. They state that he had borrowed £1 of a saloon-keeper five days before his arrest; that he stopped eight days at the Grand Union Hotel engaging a room at the rate of six shillings a day; that his bills remain unpaid; and that he left only a small bag in his room.

Other patients at the hospital who were there on the night in question contradict Murphy's story, and assert that Mr. Drucker's condition was such that it was necessary to bind him.

Mr. Robinson, accompanied by a physician, went to the vault at Mount Kisco, where Mr. Drucker's body had been taken, and made an examination. It was reported that Mr. Robinson found the nose broken, the jaw injured, and the body bruised. A rigid investigation will be made into the case.

Mr. Jerome, the district attorney, is determined to get to the bottom of the facts in the death of Mr. Drucker, and is giving his personal attention to the investigation of the charges made against the Bellevue attendants.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

A meeting in connection with the Bombay Horse and Dog Show, to be held in February, was held yesterday afternoon at Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. Mr. J. L. Symons presiding.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Lieut-Colonel Baker, the last year's accounts, which show a balance of Rs. 225 in hand, were approved.

It was next resolved to elect Captain Crawford and Mr. J. St. J. Graham as joint honorary secretaries.

The last year's general committee with the exception of some of the members were re-appointed and the following gentlemen were asked to join it:—Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir Brigadier General Sir James Willcocks, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Lieut Col. Bull, I. M. S., Mr. D. N Browne, Lieut. Col Boyd Prince Samatsingji, Lieut. Col Owen, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, J. A. Lord, Major Mills, Mr. Naronji Dwarkadas, Mr. J. L. Symons, Mr. Suliman Cassam Micha, Mr. Douglas Bennet, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. D'Folliet Powell, Mr. J. Pearson, Mr. Place, Major Browne, Col. Hardy, Col. Onslow, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, and Mr. J. N. Tata.

An executive committee consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed:—Captain Hunt, Mr. F. A. Prevost, Mr. P. L. Roberts, Mr. C. M. Ross, Lieut-Col. Baker, Mr. W. G. Cramm, and Col-Anderson, who had kindly consented to serve as honorary veterinary surgeon.

The 16th the 17th (morning) and the 18th February were fixed to hold the Show.

H. E. Lord Lamington, H. H. the Nizam, H. H. the Aga Khan and General Sir Archibald Hunter were asked to become patrons.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE OPINION OF EVERY ENGLISHMAN is that liberty of speech and action is the birthright of the every free man. "Britons never shall be slaves" is one of the most popular of our national songs, and, as a matter of fact, it is impossible for slavery to exist under the protecting shadow of the the British flag. In the same manner, men cannot remain bound by the tyrannic shackles of disease, if they will place themselves under the healing influence of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Their success in all parts of the world is now a familiar story, and it is only necessary to say here, there is no known disorder that cannot be speedily cured or relieved by them.

AT A MARKET ORDINARY.

SOME VIEWS ON THE FISCAL QUESTION.

AT Stetford, on the Great North road, in Nottinghamshire, you may hear what the farmers are saying. I do not know a country town more faithful to the spirit and life of the "good old times." In the table customs of the White Heifer, you recognise the coaching-house fallen on quiet days and still remembering brisk ones. The venerable chairman has attended the market ordinary for seventy years, and, long after he emerged from boyhood, flour was carried on the backs of packhorses, the roads teemed with traffic: Stetford was lighted with oil-lamps kindled from a torch, and a tinder-box supplied the initial spark. Indeed, he fetched his daughters' governess from Hull, riding pillion. Other old boys can corroborate his memory of corn at 100s. a quarter, and, as it has since been sold at 18s., you may be sure that the old fiscal feud of town against country is not forgotten at Stetford.

It has never even slept. The towns forgot it; they have prospered by it; but Stetford cherishes a stubborn hope of reprisals. Here the plethoric farmer on the chairman's right, "Chamberlain or Balfer, it amounts to naught but scrattin'; 'a ploughed field wi' that fork!" He holds up the fork in question between a great thumb and forefinger—no such digits in any town of England, you might wager—and all down the table there is a little growl of assent. Still, when the old chairman says his grace, "For what we are about to receive, the Lord be praised," it is the plethoric man who cries "Amen!" the loudest.

Picture a long, low-ceilinged, comfortable room with beams overhead, sporting prints upon the walls, a waiter out of Dickens, and a fine glow of warmth from screened fires at either end of the table. Outside, the sleepy market square; a glut of huddled cattle, dogs curled up, stalls with placid saleswomen out of old kitchens, seventeen dingy vans, and an unresponsive crowed about a Dutch auctioneer from Sheffield. You see all that rather vaguely through the little windowpanes, like a quiet dream.

How violently the man spoke, and yet no discussion! But we are at the soup. As the joints come in, a person with the hard-grained look of a country lawyer, talking quietly across the table, remarks, that Chamberlain is a wonderful man for in age. Manufacturing interest, of course; but, after all, we need such men. He's done a good deal for the colonies." Dull as ditchwater! "Screwmaker, isn't he?" says the lawyer's (vis-a-vis), and the lawyer nods. Standing at the chairman's elbow the landlord himself, by immemorial custom, removes the cover from a handsome saddle of mutton; behind Mr. Vice their red-faced waiter takes his cue and does the like for a joint of beef. A proper respect for ceremony, or for the inner man, reserves all onergies for an attack upon these viands. But as the plates clear, there is a loosening of tongues at last. "Been to Nottigham lately?" asks farmer Brown, demurely. "Not since you were there," growls farmer Jones, and somehow sets the table in a roar. Smartness being a gift of the gods, it is quite good form to admire your own, and Jones permits himself a twinkle. "I fancy I got up first this morning," says he, "If you did," says Brown, "you must have slept at home, then!" Brown has the best of it after all.

"Yo' ma' depend," the plethoric man is shouting; "it'll let in pleuro. That's what Chamberlain means by it. A bit o' fat wi' thi beef, John. What use is there i' auttin' up prices a penny or two for 8lbs at that rate? Joe Chamberlain! Joe Chamberlain! Did they turn him out o' t' Government, or di'n't they?"

The fine old chairman corrects him quietly. "Nay, Mr. Stockil, he left on a friendly footing." And my neighbour, a farmer of the younger school, says breezily. "You have it all amiss, Stockil. The Government's against taxing food altogether at present."

Is there on man i' hany park, deman is Mr. Stockil, with his knife grasped upright, "that cares a snoffle o' muck for farmers?"

"Plenty of men," my neighbour hopes. But he is now the question is a schism of Imperial Federation. One thing at a time.

Down comes the huge fist with the knife in it upon the table. "Very well, then," answers Mr. Stockil, his complexion of a rich purple, "why can I say in?"

Somebody else engages him, and it is difficult to follow the dispute. At least six men are telling how many head of beasts they sold for so much apiece in such and such condition at such a market and how they remember it. It is astonishing to find the tone so cheerful. When the sweets are introduced—the sweets are a mere nothing by the bye as the White Heifer, a sort of paper frilling—they make a show of scrambling for them. But the cloth is removed the waiter brings round spirits and cigars, and then comes serious debate. They settle in groups to it. The great question still is whether agriculture shall for ever shift and pinch that manufacturing may thrive. All they ask is a 5s. duty on imported wheat, barley, and oats, and a broader issue that evades this demand has little interest for them. Either a 5s. duty or the landlords must suffer worse than ever, says my neighbour. Those old prints upon the walls are pictures of a golden age of agriculture, when the farmer could live like a gentleman, and his daughters ride to hounds. And now, forsooth, as Mr. Stockil sees the case, it is not only manufacturers who are to be helped at his expense, but another set of farmers too, the penniless men of the Colonies.

"That Chamberlain," he affirms, "is a man tha sticks at naught, mark my words. Let 'im get power once, and we can shut up shop.

Stockil is not accepted as an oracle, though he has the manners of one; but of course it is little in Mr. Chamberlain's favour that he made discussion possible. They have had this question on the carpet for generations. "There'll have to be Protection when he's done," runs the talk: "we've said so all along." Even the labourer is worse off than he was, for a man's work for one day was reckoned at a stone of flour when wheat sold at 65s. a quarter. Machinery? It has not compensated. You cannot get labour enough to use it with. What with the want of labourers and the bad weather, this year you could neither harvest crops nor thresh them out when harvested. "If it were not for confidence in the landlords," the chairman himself declares, "land would go out of cultivation."

The plain minds of these countrymen—a sturdy, bread, good-humoured, full of character, if ill-informed of general politics—admit no casuistry. The Government may have had "no mandate"; but from Stetford, at any rate, they had the plainest mandate possible, given to every Government on the right side since the Reform Act. No doubt you must lift a latch before you walk in, and so they have begun to hope. Chamberlain may push the door open. The man upon whom the hopes of their dudgeon falls are those, after all, who left the Cabinet opposed to him; for there is not a race loyal to party in England than that of these Nottinghamshire farmers. They find excuses even for Sir Michael Hicks Beach, whose return to the fold has touched them. "Depend on't," says the Oracle, "there's been underhand work. A man doesn't put a duty on corn an' then unsay himself for naught. A cheering word would rally their bewildered notions.

"I'll vote for nobody," grunts the uncompromising Stockil, "but one 'at votes for me. It's thimble-riggin', that's what it is. When I know where t' pea is then I'll put my money on."

But by this time he is ready to be helped into the gig.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

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N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 24-7-73.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

Comparatively few people are aware that the great physician who is one of the King's close personal friends, has a son a member of Christie's. It was Mr. Laking who valued for His Majesty the whole of the late Queen Victoria's private collection, as well as the various art treasures in the royal collections at Windsore and Buckingham Palace.

The story is that a quiet-faced boy, a scholar of Westminster, used to hang about the sale rooms at Christie's. If he did not actually play truant to study prices, at least, he did so for the pleasure of regarding at his leisure, and occasionally handling those many odd things which come under the historic little hammer in St. James's. The authorities at Westminster grew anxious. Young Laking did not get his removes on occasions when these should have taken place. The anxious masters notified to the still more anxious parent that progress not satisfactory, and superannuation, in the school sense, was even hinted at. The school authorities had no knowledge of where the boy spent his time. They only knew that none of their learning could be drummed into the fellow.

But Christie's knew where the boy lived in spirit and what possessed him tothe exclusion of declensions. Which of the firm asked him about himself is not told. But the dull idler carried home one day from his hour of mooning, the message to the busy physician that the heads at Christie's would like to see him in reference to him, his son. This is the story of how an expert was made. Christie's have never had cause to regret the step they took in respect of the Westminster scholar. To-day he is a man held to be unrivalled in Europe in exact knowledge of Art, and that particular quality of decision which, may be best named "the gift of always being right."

The old story about Dr. Sandford, the late Bishop of Gibraltar, and Pope Leo. XIII. is worth rescuing from oblivion. Hearing many years ago that the Bishop of Gibraltar was in Rome, Pope Leo offered him an audience, and in welcoming the prelate, remarked; I am particularly glad to make your Lordship's acquaintance, as I believe I have the honour to be in your diocese."

Mr. Basil Thomson had to come up from his Devon retreat the other day to inform a London magistrate that he had no knowledge of the eccentric person who had given himself out as a Dartmoor warder, and under that assumed authority had arrested a young man in St. James's Park and proceeded ingeniously to make money out of him. Ratu Tomisoni is a boyish-looking man yet, for all the years he spent among the wild islands of the South Pacific, and he was Prime Minister of Tonga before he became Governor of Dartmoor. His is a son of the late Dr. Thomson, well known as Archbishop of York, and has happily inherited much of his gifted father's literary genius and superb faculty for handling men and affairs in a broad-minded and masterful way. He was greatly liked by the islanders in Fiji and Tonga, and many a sincere "loloma" was whispered after him when he went away from those island paradises in the South.

Madame de Maupassant, the mother of thebrilliant, the incomparable Guy, has just passed away at the venerable age of eighty-three. For some years pass she has lived in almost total retirement in the country. Paris became impossible after the tragic death of her son, whom she adored, whose every book she knew by heart, whose joys and triumphs and sorrows were also hers. But she too was a brilliantly intellectual woman, and highly appreciated and admired by the great Flaubert, who was the "master of Guy de Maupassant, and, indeed, may be said to have made him what he was! Flaubert gave young de Maupassant lessons in style. Flaubert went carefully through the young genuse's early manuscript ere it was given to the public, and both Flaubert and Madame de Maupassant were overwhelmed with pride and joy when de Maupassant was recognised at lengths as a prodigious genius. Nothing is more touching in Flaubert's correspondence than his letters to Guy and his mother. When Guy died Madame de Maupassant collected all his books and bibelots, and manuscripts, and retired with them, into the country. There she lived quietly, in the land of memories

Sir Michael's son, who succeeds him in the baronetcy and estates, is a man in his fiftieth year, who has for some years been a laird on his own account, having inherited Carnock, the old estate of the Nicholsons in Stirlingshire, with (as was thought at the time) the implied condition of taking the name of Nicholson. Mr. Shaw-Stewart accordingly assumed this name for a time, but afterwards resumed his patronymic. He is married to Lord Bath's eldest sister (a sister also of Lady Cromer), but has no issue. By the deaths of Sir Michael and of Lord Stair, the King has two vacant Lord Lieutenancies to fill up, those of Renfrewshire and Wigtonshire.

Lady Edith Villiers, Lord Clarendon's popular daughter, while devoted to country pursuits, does not own a poultry farm nor engage in rearing prize cattle. Neither is she distinguished as a motorist. Nor does she play golf. Her brother, Lord Hyde, is, however, often to be seen on Lord Essex's links in Cassiobury Park, when they are at The Grove, Lord Clarendon's place near Watford. The Lord Chamberlain himself is almost a horticulturist and scarcely a day passes when he is home that he does not make the tour of the houses. His lordship's preference is, for strongly scented blossoms—gardenias, stephanotis malmaisons, and the like. His only daughter likes flowers well enough, and while, as hostess for her father, she sees that the house is well-supplied from the always sufficient stock in the glasshouses and gardens at the Grove, Lady Edith gives no great study to plants or their yield.

In all the hunting country round Watford, however, Lady Edith is known as a clever and daring horsewoman. She hunts four and five meets a week, and is a remarkably lucky rider, accidents few or none being her record. A fall last season deterred fresh feats only so long as its effects were felt. Unnecessary to state, she is always well mounted. Lady Edith Villiers rides often with the O.B.H. Sometimes with the Bicester and is often at Tring Park, and otherwise seen out with Lord Rothschild's Staghounds.

The Lord Chamberlain's daughter is as good a judge of a dog as of a horse. Her preference is for fox terriers, both smooth and wire-haired, of which she has, when the kennels are full of young stock and puppies, as now, about fifty. Her method is to rear them in outside kennels. This hardening process results in a successful evasion of distemper, and allows of the big drafts from The Grove with which the kennel world is familiar. Lady Edith is a frequent and successful exhibitor at shows, and her dogs are distinguished by the prefix Grove. Venus, Fly, Wasp, Nell, Laddie and a host of others have made this known. Lady Edith Villiers is the only doggy woman in the world who has received as an award of merit for her exhibit the model of her animal in diamonds. A South American millionaire and an enthusiast in fox-terriers, Mr. J. C. Getting, was the donor of this quite alarmingly valuable prize.

A delightful old gentleman is the famous painter of The Derby Day, The Railway Station, and many other celebrated pictures. A trifle bent with the weight of years (he will be eighty-five next month), though anything but decrepit, slight of frame, and of no great stature, with bushy, white hair, brushed back from a great forehead, a ruddy complexion, an aquiline nose, blue eyes, wonderfully keen and alert, and a whimsical smile, he is just such a character as Dickens would have loved to paint, which recalls the fact that Mr. Frith painted one of the best portraits ever done of the great novelist. One suspects him at this season of the year of sudden half-a-crowns, and pockets bulged with comfits; one has visions of small girls ecstatic over befrilled and beribboned dolls, of small boys and prodigious noise, of poor homes brightened by timely, but stealthy charity of old port and new jokes—in short, he breathes the very spirit of Christmas.

Mr. Frith delights in showing visitors the copy of an old Dutch engraving he made when a boy, and telling the story of how it led to his adopting art as a profession, and the sequel. Mr. Frith's father, anxious to know whether his son, then about fourteen years old, had any prospects as an artist, submitted the copy in question to the verdict of a number of distinguished painters foregathered at a dinner party The verdict was favourable, and so the boy became a painter. Years afterwards he met Mr. Chalon, R.A., who had been one of the judges on that momentous evening. Showing him the copy, reminded him of the incident, which Mr. Chalon had forgotten. Do you mean to say I advised you to become a painter on such evidence as that? cried the R.A, I ought to be ashamed of myself! I may add that now that Mr. Frith has retired from active work he has reverted to his first love of copying, and idleness being abhorrent to him, he is always hard at work on replicas of his own pictures.

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

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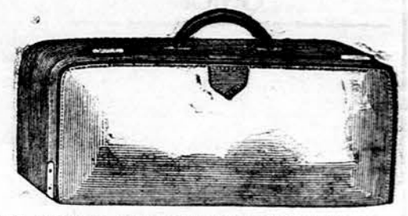

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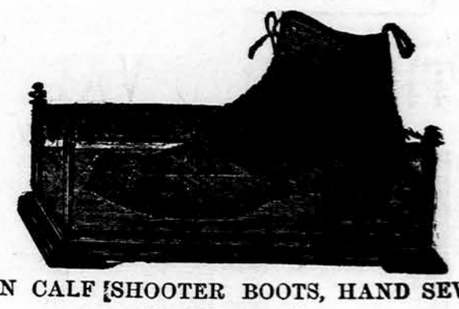

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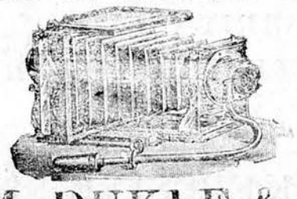

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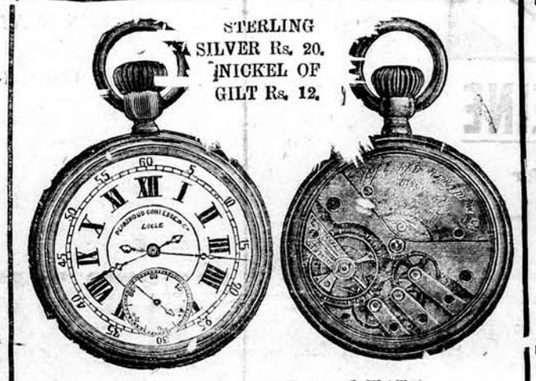

STERLING SILVER Rs. 20.
NICKEL OR GILT Rs. 12.

THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement; this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.

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Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
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Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET

Silver Rs. 32
Nickel Rs. 25

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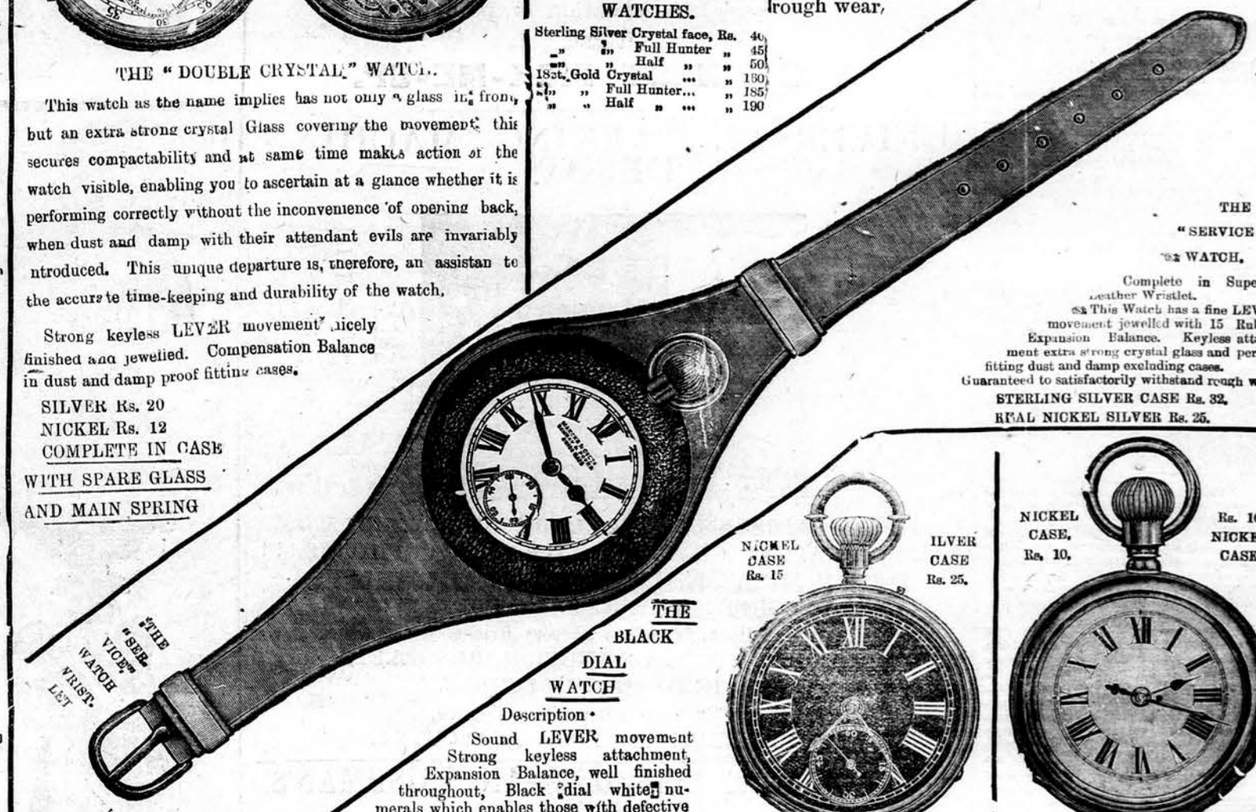

THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
REAL NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.

"THE "SERVICE" WATCH WRISTLET

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

Silver, Rs. 32
Nickel, Rs. 25

NICKEL CASE Rs. 15

SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE, Rs. 10,

Rs. 10, NICKEL CASE.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.

Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted, Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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